

PROLINNOVA

PROmoting Local INNOVAtion
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

Atelier de partage de projets / Réunion des partenaires africains Nairobi, Kenya

10-14 Octobre 2022

Rapport d'avancement du Projet Proli-GEAFaSa au Burkina Faso

**OUEDRAOGO W. Augustin
Chargé de Projet**

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

1. Innovations locales:

- *2 sessions /recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur le DPI = 48 formés dont 14 Femmes*
- *01 session de socialisation des acteurs de la recherche sur l'approche DPI = 02 Chercheurs (INERA, 2IE)*
- *02 session de socialisation des journalistes sur le projet et l'approche DPI = 56 acteurs formées*
- *02 sorties d'identification et caractérisation des IL = 32 IL identifiées et caractérisé 17 IL validées(CNP)*
- *01 Concours d'innovations locales organisé = 40 innovations locales dont (02 élevage), (14 Maraichage) , (24 les cultures céréalières (mobilisation des ressources en eau, allocation efficace de l'eau, gestion de l'eau à la parcelle.....) validé*

2 . PID/expérimentation paysanne :

- *2 sessions/recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur les EC = 48 formés dont 14 Femmes*
- *05 expérimentations conjointes conduite = Evaluation et amélioration des options de gestion de l'eau*
- *06 sortie de suivi Suivi/évaluation des d'expérimentations = 16 paysans innovateurs évaluée de manière conjointes le processus d'expérimentation*

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

3. Diffusion:

- *05 émissions radio interactives réalisées : innovations locales, 3-du processus de EC ; 4- processus FIL, 5- acquis du projet) 1067 auditeurs touché (1-Présentation du projet, 2-des*
- *01 visites d'échanges inter PMPL organisée = 37 membres de PMPL partage leur expérience*
- *02 visites de sites d'expérimentation = 24 autorités locales visitent les sites d'expérimentation*
- *02 atelier de restitution communautaires des résultats des EC= 104 PI partagent les résultats des EC*
- *01 FIPAO 2 organisée : 200 brochures sur les IL partagés, 65 exemplaires du catalogue DPI/EC partagés aux participants;*
- *01 Co-animation de plateau Télé sur les IL: 04 producteurs présentent le processus de leurs IL,*
- *Conception d'Article sur : la FIPAO, EC, le Concours de IL, FIL (en cours de réalisation)*

4. Opération du FIL:

- *02 Formations/recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur les FIL= 48 formés dont 14 Femmes*
- *Facilités d'appui au IL (FIL) : 20 innovateurs et innovatrice appuyé par les FIL*

5. Égalité des sexes / autonomisation des femmes, reconnaissance et impacts, etc.
Innovations locales : 22 % d'innovation de femmes /Expérimentation conjointe : 40 % des innovations portées par des Femmes / FIL: 20 % d'innovations de femmes bénéficiaires

Documentation et apprentissage partagé

1. Type de documentation et statut

- ✓ Documentation IL: 40 IL documentées, 01 catalogue d'innovation disponible
- ✓ Documentation EC : 05 EC documentées, 01 catalogue DPI/ EC disponible
- ✓ Documentation FIL: 20 FIL en cours de documentation
- ✓ Des articles : (04 article / concours d'innovations locales, les expérimentation conjointes, la Foire de l'innovation paysannes, FIL) en cours d'élaboration

2. Comment avez-vous utilisé les produits/informations dans votre projet et les effets/résultats ?

Les Produits/ informations ont servi de moyens:

- ✓ Amélioration les approches de gestion de l'eau agricole auprès des communautés
- ✓ Stimulation de l'innovation et des innovateurs
- ✓ de diffusion des innovations lors des journées de restitution, des Foires....
- ✓ De plaider au niveau local, national et international

3. Dialogue politique et institutionnalisation pour la mise à l'échelle du DPI

□ Activités et résultats du dialogue politique :

- ✓ *04 sessions de socialisation organisées: 19 Pers. (Autorités locales, STD, chercheurs)*
- ✓ *02 visites de sites d'expérimentation = 24 autorités locales visitent les EC*
- ✓ *Réalisation d'un Film documentaire = 01 Film en cours de réalisation en cours)*
- ✓ *01 journée d'excellence organisée: 40 innovateurs Primés / Remise des prix par les autorités locales des zones d'intervention.*
- ✓ *Une Foire de l'innovation paysanne co-organisée : Présidé par le Ministre de l'agriculture de l'élevage et des ressources halieutiques, Visites de stands, animation 02 panels, animation de plateau télé sur le travail de Prolinnova et les PP, lecture de déclarations, plaidoyer, partage d'expérience en paysans*

□ Niveau d'institutionnalisation par les partenaires et les institutions de R&D :

- ✓ *Formation des acteurs de la recherche et services techniques sur le DPI,*
- ✓ *Implication d'un chercheur associé de l'INERA,*
- ✓ *Collaboration avec les associations nationales et locales (DIOBASS Ecologies et Société, UGF/CDN, AKNGS) dans la mise en œuvre du projet,*

Coordination et gestion des projets

- ✓ *Rencontre annuelle des partenaires du projet au Burkina Faso*
- ✓ *Visite de suivi et d'appui : Coordonnateur sous régional Afrique de l'ouest et du centre*
- ✓ *Socialisation des membres de la PP sur le Projet :*
- ✓ *Mise en œuvre: Délégation d'un sites de mise en œuvre à Diobass Ecologie et sociétés*
- ✓ *Implication du CNP: Tenue de rencontre bilan et de planification trimestriels = Présentation et amendement du projet de Plan d'action trimestriel et de Budget.*
- ✓ *Mise en place de PMPL: (02) plateformes Multipartites Locales (Réo, Kirsi)*
- ✓ *Mise en place de Réseaux des PI: (02) réseaux de paysans innovateurs .*
- ✓ *Collaboration avec les associations locales (PMPL, réseaux des PI)*
- ✓ *Collaboration avec les Services techniques de l'Etat*
- ✓ *Rencontres avec la coordination sous-régional*

Atteinte (qualitative) des objectifs du projet

Objectifs du projet (niveau CP)	Décrivez les réalisations qualitatives (points)
<p>Les capacités d'innovation des petits exploitants ruraux sont renforcées pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et la résilience locale.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Formation et recyclage des Plateforme Multipartite Locaux sur DPI, EC, FIL<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Une compréhension de l'approche, et sa portée.○ Une maîtrise des méthodes d'identification, de caractérisation et de documentation des innovations locales.○ Une maîtrises des mécanismes et indicateurs d'évaluation des innovations○ L'importance des Expérimentations conjointes et des FIL○ Les méthodes de conduite des essais expérimentaux○ La participation des femmes aux activités du projet,
<p>Les partenaires du CP impliqués sont devenus des acteurs majeurs dans la facilitation et la mise à l'échelle de l'approche PID.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Un bon dynamisme des membres des PMPL, Elle ont une vision commune et élabore des et des plan d'action■ Les collaborations avec les associations locales, les Services techniques de l'Etat a renforcé les capacités et stimulé leur goût à l'innovation■ Les autorités locales ont suivi les activités et affirmé leur disponibilité à accompagner les paysans innovateurs dans leur dynamique d'innovation,

Les leçons apprises

- *Les acteurs locaux notamment les membres des PMPL et les réseaux des paysans innovateurs joue un rôle déterminant dans le succès des activités engagées et la mise à l'échelle du DPI;*
- *Les planifications participatives engagées à tous les niveaux motivent et responsabilisent davantage les différents partenaires de mise en œuvre ;*
- *Le partenariat multi acteurs en un moyen de renforcement réciproque de capacités ;*
- *Le rôle du Comité National de Pilotage est déterminant dans le processus de mise en œuvre du projet.*
- *La concertation régulière entre la coordination nationale et sous régionales contribue à une meilleure planification et à la bonne exécution du programme*

Défis

- *La dégradation du contexte sécuritaire*
- *La participation des institutions de recherche à la mise en œuvre du projet*
- *La mise à l'échelle des innovations locales*
- *La poursuite du renforcement des acteurs locaux*
- *Le suivi rapproché des PMPL locales pour plus de durabilité*

PHOTOS



Rencontre annuelle des partenaires visites de sites d'innovation à Kirsi

PHOTOS



Image 2 : Visite d'échanges et de partage d'expériences inter-PMPLs dans la commune de Kirsy
Crédit photo: Adama GNANOU

PHOTOS



*Image 1 : Technique buttage pour la production du maïs /Réo
Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO*



*Image : Micro-bassins pour la production céréalière en saison hivernale
Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO*



PHOTOS



Image 1 : Plantes de couverture, paillis organique et casierage pour améliorer la production de banane/Réo

Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO

Image : Système micro irrigation sur billon pour la production de la tomate

Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO



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Merci de votre attention

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Projects sharing Workshop/ African Partners Meeting Nairobi, Kenya

10-14 October, 2022

Prolinnova-Cameroon Report on SULCI-FaNS Project

By
Jean Bosco Etoa
CP/ SULCI-FaNS Coordinator

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes

1. Farmer-led Research (2 slides)

- 11 Local innovations had been identified and profiled.
- Documentation and promotion of innovations had been made in the domains of hot drinks with non-timber forest products (4); infantile nutrition (1); plant protection using indigene tobacco leaves (1) and mixing palm wine and salt (1); transformation of cassava peels into flour (1).
- 4 complete PID/farmer experimentation had been implemented and are being scaling out. : progress/ status, trainings, outcomes, scaling out, commercialization,

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes

- Dissemination:
 - ✓ sharing of identified innovations has been a progressive process, using formal and not formal sessions.
 - ✓ Innovations identified during the Proli-FaNS phase are involved in this sharing. At the request of SOCCOOPAACAM, we organised last month a training in session snails production.
 - ✓ Organisation of the fair FIPAC with 50 innovators under the patronage of the ministry of agriculture and rural development was also a great moment for sensibilisation and promotion of PID.
- LISF operation: approach used, results including farmers /groups benefited, impacts etc
 - ✓ We had two LISFs, one for autonomisation of the group farmer and the second to help cocoa producers to introduce goats production in their exploitations.
- Gender equality /women empowerment, recognition and impacts etc
 - ✓ For 11 innovations, 8 are for women. Elat-Meyong in Mbalmayo is made of by 90% women and led by a lady. The case of SOCCOOPAACAM where key positions like accountant, weigher are assured by women.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

2. Documentation and shared learning(1 slide)

- Type of documentation and Status

We have 9 autonomous documents composed of 4 PID descriptions and 5 LI descriptions. 3 of them have been posted in Prolinnova website.

- How you used the products/ information in your project and the effects/ results

The information are constantly shared among the CP stakeholders including farmers, we were supposed to produce a catalogue and then distribute. It's not done yet.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

3. Policy dialogue & Institutionalization for scaling up PID(max 2 slides)

- Policy-dialogue activities and results:
 - ✓ We involved three students from Maroua University for implementation of the 4 PID implemented this during the project.
 - ✓ In May 2021, a national fair (FIPAC) with 50 farmer innovators exposing their innovations at the Yaoundé city hall was organised.
 - ✓ The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development patrons the event and came visit the stand and preside the closing ceremony.
 - ✓ Three women received awards during this national fair.
 - ✓ An article was published in the magazine Appropriate Technology.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

- Level of institutionalization by R&D partners & institutions:
 - ✓ During FIPAC preparations we organised 10 training PID training sessions in the ten regions of the country.
 - ✓ The 15 organisations/institutions are responsible of selection 200 candidates from which 50 innovations that participated came.
 - ✓ The 15 organisations/institutions are from various background, Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Livestock, NGO like CAMFAAS etc..
 - ✓ Yaoundé 1 University, CIRAD also presented their views of the process of local innovation.

Achievement of Activities, targets, outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

4. Project/CP coordination and management (1 slide)

- Two PID training sessions and strategy of institutionalisation were organised for CP members, we have increased the number of contacts in the institutions working for ARD.
- The Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development designed our contact, more institutions like CIRAD, Yaoundé 1, ministry of research and scientific innovation announced their willing to work with us.
- Meeting of the NSC are more regular.
- For the fair, except Misereor we received funds from Bröt fur Die Welt, CIRAD. We are expecting to start another project (PIPA-DAC) with Misereor very soon.
- The article published in Appropriate Technology was co-writing with the sub-regional coordinator.

Achievement (qualitative) of Project Objectives

Project Objectives (CP level)

Innovation capacities of rural smallholder farmers are strengthened to improve food & nutrition security and local resilience

CP partners involved have become major players in facilitating and scaling up PID approach

Describe the qualitative achievements (bullet points)

- Great number of new innovations we did not mentioned during the project are now exposed by farmers. The local expert for evaluation testified this at Mbalmayo (Elat-Meyong) and Mefomo (SOCOOPAACAM).
- Demands for training coming from cocoa farmers at Mefomo are in the area of diversification of their production to have more animal production. They asked for goats distribution as LISF to introduce this livestock in their area; they also asked a training for snails raising (we did it last month).
- Serge Ayangma, representative of farmer innovations in our CP and present here is a good example . He's facilitating and scaling up at national and international level.
- The representative of ISAGO at the LMP, also member of CAMFASS is facilitating the within CAMFAAS.

Lessons learned

- Describe 3-4 key lessons learned at the project
 - ✓ how to improve local creativity and innovate in order to improve local food & nutrition security for their families.
 - ✓ despite the apparent low level of education in rural areas it looks like farmers are very aware environment issues like climate variations, bad effects of pesticides and chemicals products uses in agriculture.
 - ✓ 2021 was particular because of FIPAC, the CP learnt how to manage various partners funding for the same project and implementing another separate one.
 - ✓ Time, extreme patience are necessary for lobbying
- How do intend you to use/build on the lessons going forward
 - ✓ A project has been submitted to Misereor.

Challenges

- 3 main challenges faced during project implementation
 - ✓ More expectations for the farmers and limited resources for Prolinnova
 - ✓ Difficulties to plan activities and access to Mefomo, particularly during rainy season.
 - ✓ Follow up of some innovations/processes that necessitate long time
- Actions you undertook or planned to deal with each of the challenges
 - ✓ A lot of pedagogy and patience to explain objectives, methods and expectations of Prolinnova.
 - ✓ Reporting of planned activities to appropriate time.
 - ✓ Abandon of some relevant innovations.

PHOTOS





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for
your attention

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Projects sharing Workshop/ African Partners Meeting Nairobi, Kenya

10-14 October, 2022

Ghana Progress Report on SULCI-FaNS Project

By
Patricia Fafa Formadi
Prolinnova-Ghana

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes

Farmer-led Research

- Thirty One (31) innovations (18 F, 12M, 1F group) identified and profiled
- Categories: Animal husbandry, food processing, crop protection, income-generation, environment/ agroecology, social innovations.
- Six (5F/1M) local innovations improved through PID/joint farmer-led research. The PID on social innovation (women group) on Village Savings & Loans Association concept on-going. (target-8)
- 20 popular LIs and the PID outcomes are widely disseminated through community sharing, local radio, farmer innovation fairs, training sessions, farmers' exchange visits, individual calls etc.
- Dissemination is wide, created high level of awareness amongst community members and are adopting or adapting the innovations to improve livelihoods and food security; triggered independent innovation & experimentation.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes cont'd.

- The Local MSP members, NGO staff and technical support team gained skills and supported LI and PID processes, sharing the results and integrating the approach into their own activities.

Gender equality /women empowerment, recognition and impacts;

- Women using innovations to improve food security, commercializing for income, become resource persons.
- More women (65%) compared to men participating in activities and confidently sharing at events.
- **LISF operation:** 33 innovators (9M/24F) trained in entrepreneurship and related technical skills; 16 scaled and commercialized with LISF support, providing increased incomes and wellbeing'.
- Twenty Six women innovators honoured by Min of Food & Agric at annual National Farmers Days

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes cont'd.

- 33 innovators (21F, 12 M) received LISF grants for joint experimentation of PID, scaling and training others.

Grants:

- Packaging materials, beekeeping protective wear & smoker, field boots, processing containers, cooking pots and sealing machines. Others were knapsack sprayers, start-up processing grains and seeds, wire-mesh fencing, shea nut roaster, bicycle and donkey cart

LISF structures, systems and process, results

- LISF management committees formed and trained; community sensitization.
- LISF application forms designed; call were made and selection based on developed criteria.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes cont'd.

- Funds disbursement through LMC+NGO partners + MSPs
- Monitoring, impact assessing, documentation and learning.
- Scaling and commercialization, increased incomes and food.

Documentation and shared learning

- Complete documentation on 31 identified local innovations (pending final editing & printing)
- PID process documentation on 6 completed cases in booklets
5 selected innovations in leaflets; posted on Ghana Prolinnova page.
- Booklet on LISF Experience; for exhibitions, trainings, guide future improvement of approach
- Five short video documentaries on 3 women and 2 men innovators experiences
- Two short video documentaries on Farmer Innovation Fairs in two learning sites respectively
- Project Outcomes Assessment Report (2021) using FGD; for learning and consolidation of results. 4 success stories innovations / PID experience including social innovation will b ready by 30th Nov.

Policy dialogue & Institutionalization for scaling up PID

Targets: Local NGOs, local government authorities, governments departments, traditional leaders, MSP members, innovators, political authorities, formal researchers and media; at district and regional levels

- District policy dialogue workshops held at learning sites, farmers shared innovation, aired on local radio.
- Local partner NGOs sharing at District Assembly planning meetings to influence local development plans.
- Local partner NGOs/MSP sharing approach and results at workshops at district and regional levels
- Outstanding women and men innovators exhibit and share innovations at annual National Farmers Days
- Three innovators shared innovations at 2021 Prolinnova/ A Growing Culture Virtual Global Farmer Innovation Fair (FIF)

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

- Prolinnova-Ghana 5-year (2022–2026) strategic plan sustain promotion of farmer-led participatory development approach, national networking, advocacy and strengthen CP financial sustainability
- Farmer innovation Fairs at learning sites in April 2022, exhibitions for development stakeholders and decision makers; innovators marketed products and established business contacts.

Institutionalization and scaling up efforts and results

- Field-level partner staff, project technical teams, local MSPs and NSC members have built capacities and independently sharing results and using approach.
- Local NGO partner and two researchers have influenced inclusion of LI/PID in Research and Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) programme in the Upper East Region.

Institutionalization and scaling up efforts and results (cont'd)

- 2 male researchers, a female University lecturer and 4 officers of the district Department of Agriculture (technical team members) using the approach in their work and shared at other public occasions.
- 2 technical team members from University and Research have applied approach in their PhD research thesis with case studies from project activities
- Government research institutions and extension services still difficult to influence for policy change in although the individual staff are making positive change in their research and development approach.

Project/CP coordination and management

Strengthening/expanding CP membership;

- Governance and project implementation bodies: (NSC, Working group/technical team and local MSPs) restructured, capacitated and providing support to CP and project activities

Networking and partnerships with ARD;

- CP membership expanded to include a CSIR-STEPRI) to strength policy influencing at national level

Strengthening CP governance including NSCs activities

- Facilitated the conduct of final evaluation of project including learning site participatory assessment.

Fundraising/resource mobilization; Unsuccessful in proposal submission for fundraising

Project/CP coordination and management Cont'd

Activities/results with Subregional coordinators /IST

- Backstopping visit of Sub-regional coordinator in Year 2 helped to improve field and networking results
- Facilitated the conduct of final evaluation of project including learning site participatory assessment.
- Inter-CPs collaboration and capacity building

Achievement (qualitative) of Project Objectives

Project Objectives (CP level)	<u>Qualitative achievements</u>
Innovation capacities of rural smallholder farmers are strengthened to improve food & nutrition security and local resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Innovation activity and innovative behavior in communities has increased, farmers/women independently innovating/trying new things to improve conditions▪ Local foods improved, diversified and consumed; making families more food secure and resilient▪ Entrepreneurship, commercialization and scaling of innovations, increasing incomes and food to families▪ Women are more confident and respected in households/community and with increased social status

Achievement (qualitative) of Project Objectives

Project Objectives (CP level)	Describe the <u>qualitative</u> achievements (bullet points)
<p>CP partners involved have become major players in facilitating and scaling up PID approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Governance and coordinating bodies made stronger, supporting local (networking district/regional level), field level implementation and learning. Low country-level networking.▪ NGOs staff and local partners are better skilled, motivated and supporting LI/PID processes with farmers.▪ Significant mainstreaming of PID/LI by individual stakeholders involved in the project, but slow integration at the institutional level▪ Collaboration between farmers and local R&D staff has become stronger; with increased

Lessons learned

Key lessons learned at Project level

- Impressive LI/PID results with women. Their achievements has motivate increased support from men, impacting families and communities' food security and livelihoods positively.

Hence, we will increase support to women and use them as champions to drive innovation processes in communities in projects.

- Commercialization of innovations was a key strategy that transformed lives and contributed to community resilience in very concrete ways.

We will strategized further by exploring innovations with high commercial potential and develop their value chains for enhanced benefits and use for policy influencing on PID/LI approach.

Lessons learned Cont'd

- The local MSPs and Technical Support Team model have helped to strengthen local collaboration and promoted learning and integration of farmer-led research and innovation by members, but local NGOs not fully involving and utilizing some experts in the MSPs.

We will work further to improve the MSP approach and will use the experience gained so far to develop the national MSP to improve national-level networking and institutionalization.

Challenges faced during project implementation

- Inability to leverage local funding for LISF by CP and local partner NGOs to increase grants to more farmers for innovation and PID activities and scaling up results.

We intend to sell the concept to development institutions and private sector actors using results achieved so far as evidence for “buy-in” and to galvanize support.

- Slow and low level of institutional-level mainstreaming of LI/PID approach.

We will review our approach and develop more focused strategies drawing from Prolinnova-Ghana 2022-2026 strategic plan

Challenges

- Local fundraising through proposals submission was not met. Calls were limited or very competitive.
We will explore possibilities and opportunities for joint proposals with CP partner institutions (government ministry, research institution, NGOs, University) leveraging on complementary strengths of the parties.
- Lobbying policy makers at the national level is becoming more and more challenging despite the positive outcome and impacts of the LI/PID.
We will continue with lobbying and advocacy, as well as mobilizing resources to increase the learning sites to other regions and district levels. Organized a national conference/dialogue on LI/PID with all stakeholder's.

PHOTOS



Women's farmer innovation fair



Innovator preparing animal feed supplement



Processed "Dawadawa" condiment

PHOTOS



Innovative beehive



Farmer's sharing ideas on their innovations



Innovative insecticides for crops



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you*



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Project Sharing Workshop / African Partners Meeting Nairobi,
Kenya

October 10 - 14, 2022

Progress report of the SULCI-FaNS project: **Burkina Faso**
Siaka BANGALI

CP/SULCI-FaNS Coordinator

Activities implemented with achievements and results

1. Joint Research

Activities

- 25 old innovations are currently being disseminated and several new experiments have been conducted. The situation of the innovations developed according to the sites is as follows:
 - **Kari site:** (i) adoption of organic market gardening practices in a cotton zone: Use of effective microorganisms or ME/EM with compost to do market gardening, (ii) practice of warrantage as a strategy to fight *against the sell-off of crops* and the *development of family livestock (chicken, small ruminants, pigs...)*, (iii) Development of 02 remedies against swine foot and mouth disease, (iv) Transformation of local products and non-timber forest products (*cake, cookie, couscous, bread, syrup...*) for healthy food and nutrition in communities.
 - **PID/farmers' experiment (Kari):** Processing of local products into *cake, cookies, couscous, local bread, syrup against fatigue and meningitis. Moringa powder, fresh moringa leaves are produced throughout the year*;
 - **Gourcy site:** (v) Development of a strategy to mobilize funds for the development of women's IGAs, (vi) Development of processing techniques for non-timber forest products (Moringa and Baobab).
 - **Gomponsom site:** (vii) Development of 01 product transformation technique: mowing (*Typha angustifolia*) and transformation into quality compost for organic market gardening as a complement to biopesticides used in organic production.

Dissemination activities:

- 02 regional innovation fairs organized with more than 1000 visitors and buyers, participation in a cowpea fair in Benin (May 2022);
- exhibition/sale at the World Environment Day in Bobo and at the local level (05) more than 2500 cards, catalogs, posters distributed to visitors;
- 03 types of enriched flours for malnourished children respecting the national standards (**small units**) sold in health centers and in food and drug stores in the North region of BF,
- Increased demand for organic vegetables from Kari's organic garden.

IDF Activities: Research Group Funding Base

- 04 FIL management committees set up under the supervision of 04 PMPs: (i) development of a strategy of joint guarantee (in group or individual) as a means of guaranteeing repayment, (ii) autonomy to organize calls for applications, selection of applications on the basis of the operating account, (iii) choice of MFIs where FIL funds are housed to grant credit, (iv) decision on the duration of the credit; v) accompaniment of SULCIFANS for the credit through the signing of a partnership agreement with MFI, The PMP and SULCIFANS/Diobass/CNP.

Activities to ensure gender equality/women's empowerment

- The women of the GRAs participate in the expenses and decisions in the household (schooling, health, food, clothing...) and the sensitization for the awareness of other women, young people their empowerment...

Activities implemented with achievements and results

2- Capitalization

Documentation/shared learning

- The IPR approach was translated into Goumantcheman for the Eastern Region IPs, 41 innovations identified with producers and 25 selected for dissemination;
- Elaboration of a catalog of the selected innovations;
- In progress: several capsules and slides with comments on the innovations;
- Publishing of posters and banners, booklets for events (fairs, exhibitions, visits, contacts...);
- Creation of a network "WhatsApp SULCI FANS for sharing information, photos and amateur videos on innovations.

Sharing of capitalization tools during events:

- fairs, important meetings, sessions in the communes, training sessions, national days of the farmers, world days of the environment, days of the tree, days of the promotion of innovations..,
- Impacts: (i) adoption and use of innovations such as compost, biopesticides, enriched flour for malnourished children), (ii) zero hunger for members adhering to the family livestock oriented Warrantage, (iii) 70% of member households that are members of the Family Farming Warrantage have tripled the number of livestock (poultry, sheep, goats or pigs), (iv) Increase in demand for organic vegetables in Kari, (v) 60% reduction in the sale of crops in Kari locality,

Activities implemented with achievements and results

3. Policy dialogue and institutionalization of IPR scaling

Activities and results of the policy dialogue :

- Signing of 03 agreements with 03 community radios (02 years) to record and broadcast at least 03 programs on innovation, IPR and IDF related to gender in 10 provinces of 03 administrative regions of Burkina (radio coverage area: more than 12,000 listeners informed/quarter on innovation and the IPR and IDF approach: an average of 96,000 listeners informed for the 08 quarters of the agreement)
- 05 annual restitutions of the results of the joint experimentation to the community in each learning site: 50 participants per experimentation theme, i.e. 250 people reached each year to appreciate the innovations and make recommendations: conclusion: 750 people reached

- 10 tasting sessions on value-added processed products from local products and NTFPs (important sources of monetary income for women and youth especially)
- 01 poultry fair in Tibga co-organized with the NGO *Iles de Paix* of Fada with more than 600 visitors and buyers and the sale of 2,719 chickens and guinea fowl at an average price of 3,000 FCFA for more than 60 innovative farmers;
- 06 tasting sessions of local processed food (200 people to appreciate the taste of the food) or 1200 tasters;
- 18 demonstration sessions with over 1800 participants;
- 05 groups of women innovators awarded during local fairs (03 tomato fairs in Yako, 02 innovation fairs in Gourcy and Ouahigouya)
- 06 conferences organized in 02 agricultural schools and 10 adult literacy centers of the learning sites and the distribution of technical sheets of innovations, gadgets...

Level of institutionalization by partners and R&D institutions

- Presentation of the approach to researchers and technicians of IRSAT/CNRST 2019-2020,
- Involvement of the State's technical services (agricultural councils) in the communes for the monitoring and training of IPR actors;
- Training of journalists on IPR and IDF in relation to gender...

Activities implemented with achievements and results

4. Project/PC coordination and management

- Establishment of 02 new PMPs (Kari, Tibga-Diabo) in addition to 02 in the old sites (Gomponsom and Gourcy);
- Renewal of the National Steering Committee (NSC) of PROLINNOVA Burkina Faso with the involvement of 01 INERA researcher and 01 NGO in the decision-making body of the NSC (2EA): New President of the NSC and new Coordinator of PROLINNOVA Burkina Faso,
- For the mobilization of financial resources: FaReNe III has been accepted and funded with focal point in Burkina Faso, the NGO Diobass Ecologie et Société (DES);
- Follow-up visit and strategic support of the Sub-regional Coordinator for West and Central Africa to PROLINNOVA Burkina Faso and its three projects, support for the setting up of the IDF project (in progress).

Achievement (qualitative) of project objectives

Objectives of the project (CP level)	Describe the qualitative achievements (points)
Innovation capacities of rural smallholders are strengthened to improve food and nutrition security and local resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training in IPR/ILF in relation to gender in Gourcy, Gomponsom, Kari and Fada (69 women trained out of 128 people trained);• Formation of the 04 management committees of the FIL funds (of Gomponsom, Gourcy and Kari, Fada) on FIL tools (15 women trained out of 21 people trained) June 2020• Training on composting techniques with the Effective Microorganism (EM) for the Organic Garden GRA (18 women out of 26 trained) March 2021;• Training on the bockschii composting technique (compost produced in 15 days) 09 women out of 15 trained;• Training on good practices for processing NTFP products and improving the formulation of infant flour: 30 women out of 32 people trained;• Training in facilitation techniques on Covid -19 of endogenous trainers: 12 women out of 47 trained;
CP's partners involved have become major players in the facilitation and scaling of the PID approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• agents of agricultural services, livestock, environment of the state,• Individual researchers from IRSAT and INERA;• Mayors and their staff in Déougou, Gomponsom, Gourcy, Diabo and Tibga;• Radio managers and program hosts and directors...

Lessons Learned

- The IPR is a multi-actor approach; it is a tool for integrating the different actors of the rural world (working in symbiosis and shared results);
- The FIL is a lever for social cohesion between innovators for the development of their innovations;
- The regionalization of PROLINNOVA allows for the sharing of experiences (strategies, innovations, funding opportunities, etc.) between the CPs and PMPs and farmer innovators;
- The IPD allows you to apply for calls for projects in consortium between regions, CPs or PMPs.

Challenges

The 3 main challenges encountered during the implementation of the project

- The challenge of insecurity in one part of the country;
- Scaling up proven effective innovations that are not toxic;
- Continuation and development of the IDF approach to extend it to all innovators to support the scaling up of joint experimentation results;
- The Nexus approach to development and peace is a necessity for insecurity in Burkina Faso. It should be taken in the affected areas.

PHOTOS



Formation of the 04 management committees
of the IDF in January 2022 in

Ouagadougou

National Steering Committee during the renewal of the organs of PROLINNOVA BURKINA FASO



Session of renewal of the organs of PROLINNOIVA Burkina Faso 2022

Training of the women of Mamans lumières for the standard formulation of infant formula with the local products at the headquarters of the association in Gourcy,



PROLINNOVA

PROmoting Local INNOVAtion
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

Thank you for
your attention

Projects sharing workshop/African Partners workshop

10-14 October, 2022

SULCI-FaNS Reporting Requirements

**Joseph Nchor
Project Coordinator**

Reporting dates

Overall project reports to Misereor

- Project ends on 30 November 2022
- Final 3-yr project report to Misereor: end of January 2023
- Final 3-yr financial and audit report to Misereor: end of January 2023

CP/SRC reports to ACDEP

- Final 3-yr reports (add annual Yr 3 results) on **10 Dec 2022 ??**
- July-Sept narrative & financial reports ACDEP: **7 October 2022**
- Oct-Nov quarter financial reports to ACDEP **10 Dec 2022**
- To share Final Reporting Template with CPs by **20 October 2022**

What documentation deliverables are required ?

- PID process documentation reports on completed cases using Prolinnova guideline
- Final local innovations documentation reports including photos using Prolinnova guideline
- 2-3 success stories on outstanding innovators (at least one on a Woman/women group)
- Prepare/print products (brochures, leaflets, catalogues, policy briefs etc)

**REPORT OF THE END OF PROJECT EVALUATION
*SCALING UP LOCAL CAPACITY TO INNOVATE FOR FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY PROJECT (SULCI-FaNS)***



***Paschal B. Atengdem, James N. Adam,
Joseph Abazaami, Niagia Santuah***

Evaluation Report: SULCI-FaNS Project, Sept-October 2022

Background and Context of the Study

- Prolinnova: is a **GLOBAL LEARNING NETWORK**
- Promotes **LOCAL INNOVATION PROCESSES** around food, nutrition and natural resource management in 19 countries across the globe.
- **Vision Statement:** women and men farmers play decisive roles in agroecology and NRM innovation processes for sustainable livelihoods.
- **Broad strategies:**
 - **Support PID and LI + IK dynamics**: joint field research and local innovation processes - farmers, development agents and researchers: Relevance and sustainability of farming technologies.
 - **Capacity building of farmers, women, field agents and community-based organisations** to apply and scale up participatory ARD methodologies and tools to achieve greater food and nutrition security, resilience and empowerment.
 - **Policy dialogue and advocacy for MAINSTREAMING and INSTITUTIONALISING THE LI/PID APPROACH** and other participatory methodologies in ARD programmes and policies of stakeholders.
 - **NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIPS** among stakeholders at the **LOCAL, NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL** levels for P-ARD
- Operates through **COUNTRY PLATFORMS (CPs)**: 19 countries - various stakeholders in ARD.
- Through **FARMER-LED JOINT RESEARCH** supported by other AgRes, D&Edu stakeholders.

Background and Context of the Study

- Promoting low-external-input
- Environmentally sound agricultural technologies and
- Participatory development approaches with rural communities
- Its organisational structure includes:
 - International level: IST, FOP, POG, SRC
 - National Level: National Steering Committee (NSC)
 - Site-based level: Local Multistakeholder Platforms (MSPs)

Background and Context of the Study

- **From Proli-FaNS to SULCI-FaNS:** Need to scale up and consolidate the results of Proli-FaNS; 3-year ULCI-FaNS project.
- **4 Country Platforms; 9 action-learning sites;** 3 in Burkina Faso; 2 in Cameroon; 2 in Ghana; 2 in Kenya
- Contribute to building multi-CP platforms in **two subregions in Africa:** West & Central Africa and Eastern & Southern Africa.
- Supporting CP partners to **co-design and facilitate PID and promote local innovation processes.**
- National and local multi-stakeholders will become major players in facilitating and scaling up the PID approach through **mainstreaming it into ARD**, including academic institutions, in project partner countries.
- Strengthening and complete regionalisation of the **Prolinnova network in Africa.**
- Go beyond creation of two subregional platforms.
- The subregional platforms and a regional (African) platform would become functional

Evaluation objectives

Main Goal/Aim:

“..... to assess the extent to which the **planned project results have been achieved**, with reference to the goal, objectives, outcomes and effects in contributing to a change in living and livelihood conditions of beneficiaries. assess the **achievement of institutionalising and scaling up the LI/PID approach at all levels** the **impact on food security and incomes of the farmers involved in the LI/PID activities**, the **extent of regionalisation of the Prolinnova network in Africa**, as well as the **challenges, success factors and lessons learned**

The specific objectives of the evaluation were categorised under three levels to facilitate the design and conduct of the evaluation

3 sets of Specific objectives of the evaluation targeted at:

- 1. Action-learning sites level*
- 2. National/project level*
- 3. Subregional/regional level*

Action-learning sites level objectives

1. Assess project achievements in contributing to improving innovation and research capacities of small-scale farmers, especially women, in the learning sites, as well as improving the capacities of the different ARD stakeholders who engaged with them in the LI/PID approach;
2. Assess project achievements in contributing to improved food and nutrition security (production, diversity in consumption/production, nutrition and access), incomes and livelihoods of the farmers (male and female) in the communities/learning sites;
3. Assess the extent and results of creating and strengthening links and collaboration between farmers and ARD organisations for integrating farmer adaptation and innovation with formal research and development approaches and identify the challenges and way forward for sustainability;
4. Assess the extent to which the project activities and interventions have addressed gender inequalities and empowered women to improve their families' food security and livelihoods;
5. Capture feedback and document key lessons learned by farmers and other local ARD stakeholders and implementing partners in the action-learning sites and make recommendations to help improve learning and capacities for the implementation of future similar work.

National/project level objectives

1. Assess the level of scaling up and institutionalising the LI/PID approach within local and national agricultural research, advisory services and education programmes by researchers/scientists, development advisors and university lecturers who are participating in the CPs' national and local multistakeholder platforms;
2. Assess the responsiveness of farmers and other ARD stakeholders in continuing to innovate to address climate change and environmental challenges to food and nutrition security of rural communities;
3. Examine the project organisational-level implementation, management and coordination, successes, challenges and lessons learned in project implementation in the CPs involved and at ACDEP level.

Subregional/regional level objectives

1. Assess the performance of Subregional Platforms and achievements of SRCs in reference to their assigned roles and responsibilities;
2. Assess the progress made towards regionalising the Prolinnova network in Africa and make recommendations on way forward.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY / APPROACH

Approach to the Evaluation of the SULCI-FaNS Project

Secondary data:

- **Project Reports: Proposals, Performance reports, M&E reports etc**

Primary data

- **In-depth Participatory Self-Reflective Assessment**
- **Methods of Data Collection**
- **Key informant interviews**
- **Focus group discussion (FGD)**

Methodology: Developing the instruments / tools

- **Process:** Jointly - The Evaluation Team (ET) with the Prolinnova-Ghana team – to be reviewed by other CPs involved in the project.
- **Multiple formal and informal discussions** with the Prolinnova-Ghana Coordinator, the M&E manager etc. on the work plan.
- **Data collection tools:** ET, in consultation with the IST, the local CPs, ACDEP and local facilitators
- **Several stakeholders made various inputs:** suggestions and comments for revision of the tools.
- **1st virtual meeting: via Zoom:** All the levels of the organogram for inputs to revise the tools
- **2nd virtual meeting via Google Meet:** with CP coordinators and learning site facilitators to clarify the content and structure of the tools.
- **Field administration:** ET maintained regular communication for supervision and monitoring of the learning site Self-reflective assessments/FGDs: Challenges at the action-learning sites
- **(NB. Communication challenges made this not to be fully realized as planned)**

Why an In-depth Participatory Self-Reflective Assessment

- “Self-reflective assessment” is composed of two concepts - **self-reflection** and **self-assessment**.

SELF-REFLECTION: playing back a past; previous experiences; in search of significant discoveries or insights about oneself - one’s behaviour, values or knowledge gained.

- **Process: The Actors:** review their work, reflect on their learning progress, and **take ownership of the results and build on for future learning.**

SELF-ASSESSMENT: Process; allowing farmers (stakeholders) to review their work to determine how much learning has been done; own judgement of the outcomes of the learning activities.

- Actors assess their **progress in knowledge, skills, strategies, processes and attitudes. By their own Criteria (facilitates not directs)**
- Become **more responsible for their own educational growth, more reflective, autonomous, motivated and effective.**
- **Improves future learning events:** actors become aware of areas for change and improvement

At The Action-Learning sites

- The in-depth participatory self-reflective assessment was led by the local facilitators who were selected by the CPs.
- The local facilitators guided the discussions on various activities using the think-aloud strategy.
- The direct beneficiaries analysed each aspect of their learning processes and products thereby leading to a much deeper understanding.
- The beneficiaries' observations and reflections provided valuable feedback for refining similar future project development and plans.
- The in-depth participatory self-reflective assessment approach allowed the direct beneficiaries to discuss their learning and the strategies they use, review the responses to see if they are learning what was expected and then propose modifications in the LI/PID process where needed
- Actors were given opportunities to suggest how they can be helped in their learning and indicate what activities or LI and PID strategies have been most effective.

Key Informant Interviews & Focus Group Discussions

- **Key informant interviews:**
 - The ET conducted face-to-face interviews and sometimes virtual interviews with 25 stakeholders at the national and sub-regional/regional levels.
 - Used the list of stakeholders from the LSCs/MSPs, NSC, Project Team, POG and IST to select key informants for the evaluation.
 - Sent the interview guides to the stakeholders to complete and return them.
 - After receiving the completed responses, we arranged face-to-face or virtual interview with the respondents for additional information.
- **Focus group discussion (FGD):**
 - Allow people to discuss freely their individual and collective problems.
 - Facilitated by a team of at least two people, namely, the local facilitator and an assistant who translated the questions from English/French to the local language.
 - The FGDs were conducted in several sites: Ghana (7); Kenya (2); Cameroon (2); Burkina Faso (7)
 - The FGDs were with community members, including women, men, male and female youth, opinion leaders and children as observers.
 - The total participants in the FGDs across the four CPs was 177.
 - The majority of the participants were farmers, local innovators and traders involved in the LI/PID¹³

Some specific exercises used

- **The Venn diagram** (Chapati diagram): gather and show the relative importance of various institutions in the village; relationships and linkages among them, weaknesses with respect to decision-making processes, development of the village by institutions, duplication of efforts and gap identification between institutions, objectives and felt needs of farmers, and concentration of power within the village.
- **The impact diagram**: gather the changes in the local innovation, benefits, adaptation and impact of the innovation on farmers, households and communities in the last three years
- **The seasonal calendar**: identify seasons of food insecurity and how the innovations have contributed to reduce food insecurity and ensure food availability.
- **Data collation and analysis**: continuous, reflective, decoding, transcriptions

Scenes of the Focus Group Discussions



Source: Patricia Formadi, Ghana



Source: Makonze Risha, Kenya



Source: Joseph Anicet Nke, Cameroon



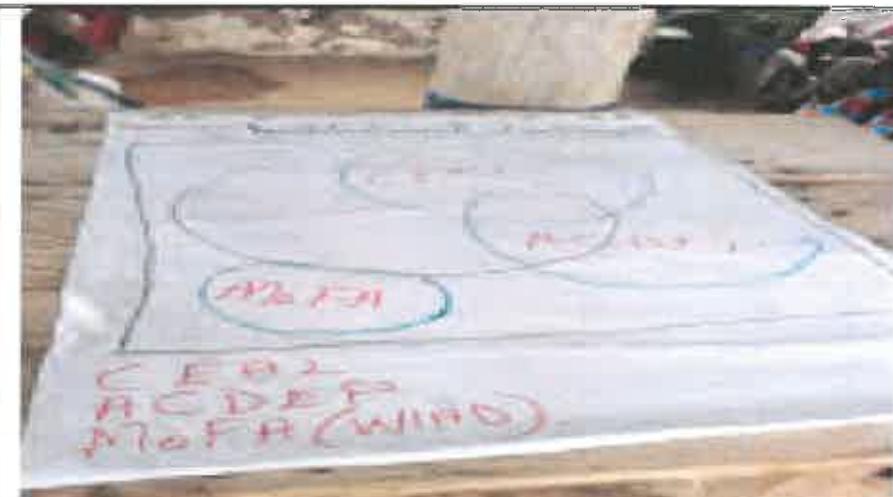
Source: Claudio Saavedogo, Burkina Faso

Evaluation Report: SULCER

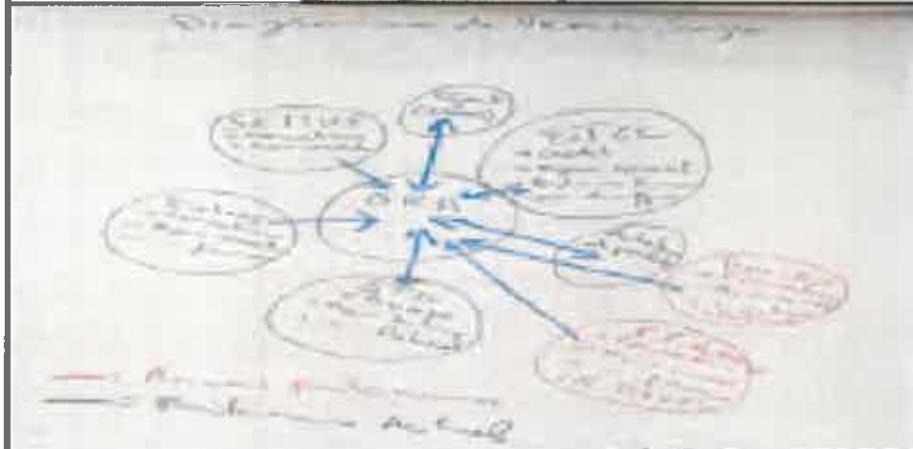
Outputs of Venn diagram in the action-learning sites



Source: Makonze Righa, Kenya



Source: Patricia Formadi, Ghana

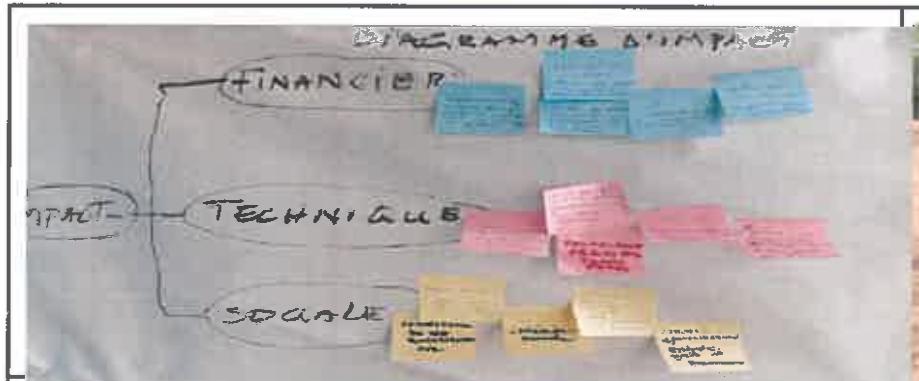


Source: Claude Savadogo, Burkina Faso

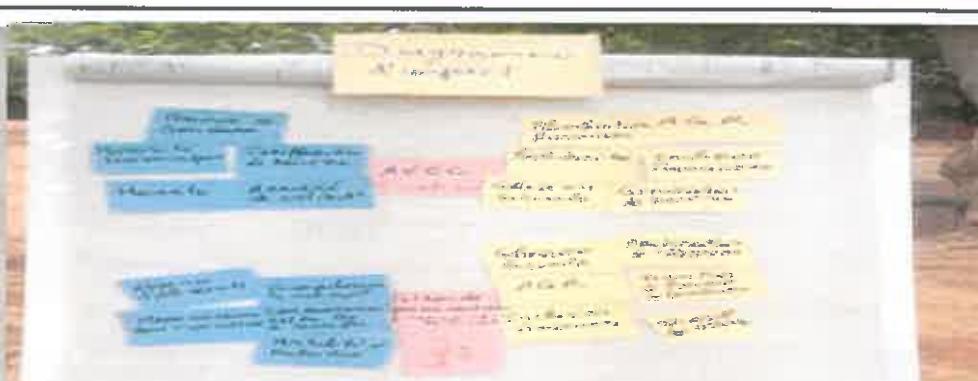


Source: Joseph Anicet Nsue, Cameroon

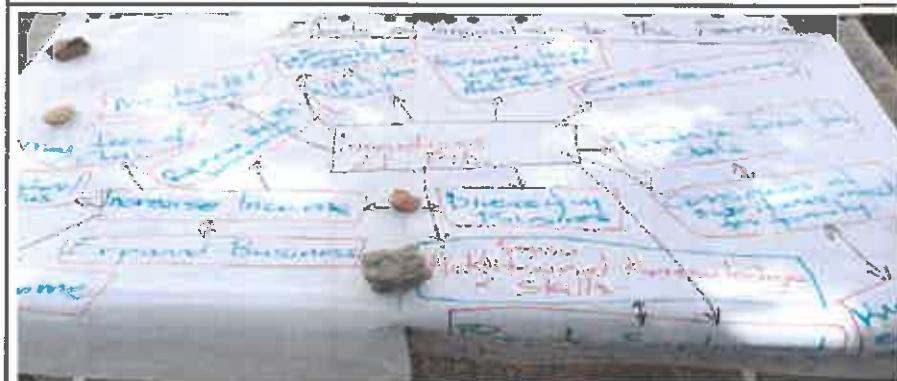
Outputs of impact diagram at the action-learning sites



Source: Joseph Anicet Nke, Cameroon



Source: Claude Sawadogo, Burkina Faso



Source: Patricia Formadi, Ghana



Source: Makonge Righa, Kenya

Output of seasonal calendar at an action-learning site in Burkina Faso

Nombre de repas/jour ¹¹	Jan	Fev	Mar	Avr	Mai	Jui	Juil	Aou	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
0												
1												
2												
3												
4												

Source: Claude Sawadogo

Evaluation Report: SUTCI-PAMS Project, Sept.-October 2020

Output of seasonal calendar at an action-learning site in Ghana



Evaluation Report: SOAR Farming approach

Challenges of Data Collection

- PRA-Self-Reflective Learning site FGDs:
 - done in very short periods:
 - inadequate for in-depth participatory self-reflective assessment as designed
 - Compromises the depth of reflection and learning:
- Considering the number of objectives and expected outputs from such
- Delays in the field level data collection -which delayed the submission of the participatory assessment reports by the local facilitators.
- No field updates to enable the ET monitor and give support - (apology Burkina Faso)
- Other technical and communication problems.
- Challenges in Virtual interviews: poor connections; timing challenges; breaks during interviews; time consuming; even non-response to e-mail etc.

Results and Findings 1: Action Learning Sites

- SULCI-FaNS project has been influential in building women's capacities to enhance their local innovation
- Innovators' ability to control and manage their own livelihoods and resources and to shape the direction of social change in a more equitable and just manner has been strengthened modestly
- improvements in food and nutrition security, diversification/livelihood and income
- innovators act as a catalyst to speed up the LI/PID approach and control change
- The SULCI-FaNS project through LI and PID is helping to minimise poverty
- impact or influence on improving food and nutrition security and income of farmers has been strong
- At the action-learning sites, resources have been increased for local innovators as well as guidance on the PID approach

Results and Findings 2: National/Project level

- The facilitation efforts of Prolinnova Coordinators in forming multistakeholder platforms (MSPs) and Local Steering Committees (LSCs) has, by default, supported a process of sustaining the approach of LI/PID
- At the local and national level, some local innovators have gained recognition for their innovations through good visibility at innovation fairs and National Farmers' Day.
- Some of these innovations have been adapted by adjoining communities, which signals selection and thus creativity at the local level
- project is cost-efficient: because the network structure kept administrative costs down and the project's use of networks granted access to inexpensive vehicles and other resources to multiply their reach.
- achieved the best outputs using the least available technical inputs, approaches and resources.
- The involvement of personnel from the universities, ARD organisations and implementing partners to do sensitisation and education rather than employing external consultants/resource persons to do similar work has significantly helped to scale down the budget for sensitisation and education – suggesting prudent use of resources

Results and Findings 3: National/Project level ctd

- The project also put in place **systems, strategies and competences** (monitoring and evaluation system, design of learning and communication strategies, etc.), fundamental to meeting engagement and project goals
- The project's **use of the network as well as their efforts to make LI/PID integral** in the quest to improve agricultural productivity improved efficiency of reach and impact
- **mainstreaming and institutionalising the PID approach** is one of the areas where more work and deeper analysis is most required to ascertain SULCI-FaNS' influence
- the MSPs/LSCs and the networking introduced by SULCI-FaNS have also improved communities' ideas of new organisation of innovation support
- By far, the MSPs/LSCs and the networking process are forward-looking by nature – given the lead role they play in negotiating and lobbying for support for the farmers.
- contributing in no small measure to strengthening beneficiaries' risk-pooling behaviours in terms of opportunities to increase productivity and enhance sustainability.
- SULCI-FaNS project evidence of impact is quite strong at the individual or household relative to the community and district or county levels
- Impacts at the household level are perhaps the greatest and provide the strongest evidence of how the lives of beneficiaries have changed due to their direct participation in the project

Results and Findings 4: National/Project level ctd

- At the local community level, the project's impact is commendable although a lot more could have been achieved.
- The SULCI-FaNS project strategy, which emphasises capacity building and community mobilisation to empower women so they can address their own problems, has supported the sustainability of project outcomes
- Training and joint planning are strategies the project used to influence the practices of LI/PID at the action-learning sites. Without further interventions, the communities' abilities to sustain livelihood benefits and gains in gender equality could be at risk because they may abandon the LI/PID approach if no support is made available to them
- Gender-related results of the project, including improved women's empowerment and women's economic independence through participation in commercialisation of innovation are significant
- However, relentless challenges, including disparities in education level among females in all action-learning sites and rigid gender roles, can keep women in a weak and marginalised position
- Women still perform both paid and unpaid tasks, while men have reduced incentives to contribute to household expenses because of their knowledge of the economic empowerment that women have received from the project

Results and Findings: Sub-Regional/Regional

- The two subregional platforms and the Africa network are *fairly performing well* given that they have provided backstopping to some CPs
- Regionalisation is on-going. Several activities have been done to achieve regionalisation in Africa, including the International Partners Workshops, the African Partners Workshops, the Global (Virtual) Farmer Innovation Fair and the joint training in visual communication.
- The call from some ARD partners for “transfer of technology and innovation” from the action-learning sites to other settings is threatening the core business of the SULCI-FaNS/Prolinnova network: advocating for scaling up local innovations instead of the *approach* of promoting local innovation and experimentation processes (e.g., farmer-led joint research working together with other stakeholders and knowledge-holders).

Recommendations 1: Action-Learning Sites level

1. The **replication of SULCI-FaNS** in the same nine learning sites for the same beneficiaries should take top priority: to reinforce the knowledge sharing among innovators as well as to satisfy the needs and wants of the women.
 - the set target for number of innovations directly reached could be slightly scaled down.
 - a thorough and robust analysis of options for *mainstreaming and institutionalising* the LI/PID approach
 - Fund raising for mainstreaming and institutionalising to the national agricultural research and advisory services and education programmes relative to their current budgets.
2. **Women have clearly articulated how the project has benefitted them** and how they are looking forward to the next phase in which they hope to get support in the form of catalytic resources that enable them to standardise and commercialise their innovations.
 - Some women have procured simple equipment and tools on their own and are adding value to their innovations.
 - Marketing, including packaging, labelling of products and ensuring patents for their innovations, are areas in which the women say support will be particularly useful as they bring their innovations to scale
3. **Branding and patent rights of the LI/PID approach:**
 - The Process: through LI/PID tangible impacts on food security, incomes, livelihoods, climate resilience, and the challenges.
 - The Structure: Farmer-Led, Networking, Shared ownership etc Public Private Partnership from the bottom up

Recommendations 2: National/Project Level

4. Continuous capacity-building programmes for the CPs and NSC to enhance their knowledge, skills and experience in policy dialogue, communication and networking to leverage on their successes as well as to promote sustainability.
 - The SRC and other members of the International Support Team (IST) should reinforce their mandates of strengthening the capacities of the Prolinnova Coordinators in networking, proposal writing, communication, including lobbying and advocacy to supplement the regionalisation process and enhance its chances of success.
 - This will also promote the sustainability of the CPs through generation of internal and external funding
5. MSPs and LSCs, which are pivotal for the sustainability of the LI/PID approach at the local level, should be restructured to include more women and youth to guarantee continuity of project activities.
 - The implementing partners could contribute some resources to help attract and retain the youth in the local structures to undertake regular supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the LI/PID approach
6. SRCs have performed their roles and responsibilities effectively through backstopping: an immediate **successor be found or employed for the West and Central Africa position** to continue to render such important backstopping to the CPs.
 - The new SRC could pay more attention to helping the subregional platforms gain strong feet before spearheading the Africa network to include actors in agricultural education, especially colleges and universities. This would help push for a stronger integration of the PID approach into the agricultural research and academic institutions to ensure sustainability

Recommendations 3: Sub-Regional/Regional Level

7. A next phase of SULCI-FaNS should be given high priority. The focus should be deepening of community-level workshops and setting up of innovation centres as the fulcrum to strengthen and ground the CPs as pillars for National, sub-Regional and Regional blocks of the network.
8. **More work is needed to develop methods of capturing the full range of livelihood impacts including impact on improved food and nutritional security and better natural resource management produced by using local innovations.** This should expand beyond the project sites to develop a National, then sub-Regional and ultimately Regional character

On: Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact & Sustainability

Relevance: considered as the extent to which a project intervention's objectives and design are suited to the priorities and policies of the project beneficiaries, country, local community, partners and donor, and continue to do so if circumstances change

- Very relevant
- Met beneficiaries expectations and beyond

Efficiency: the extent to which the SULCI-FaNS project delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way. This criterion addresses the cost efficiency of project implementation and the value for money of implementing the project

- Quite efficient
- Could achieve more with more resources

Effectiveness: a measure of how well the project achieved what it set out to do

- Quite effective in reaching its planned activities and objectives
- Some delays in delivery – could do better

Impact: a measure of the significant changes generated or expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects

- High impact at the learning site level
- Not so high at the ARDs and partners level: seeking up-scaling not so high

Sustainability: concerned with measuring whether the net benefits of the SULCI-FaNS project will continue or are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn

- Not quite grounded enough yet to work on their own
- Need to up-scale internal modes of fund raising for sustainability

QUESTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

Key issues for Reflection for Way forward

THE SOFTWARE:

Processes/Approach/Toolkit (Brand of sustainable P-AgResEduDev)

1. Local Innovation Processes
2. Farmer-led Joint Research
3. Promoting low-external-input
4. Environmentally sound agricultural technologies
5. The LI/PID Approach: interface with IK dynamics
6. Mainstreaming the LI/PID Approach
7. Institutionalising The LI/PID Approach

THE HARDWARE: The fabric and structures to market/move our (Brand of sustainable P-AgResEduDev)

1. Global Learning Network
2. Networking & Partnerships
3. Country Platforms: who and how?
4. Local, National & International structures (MSPs, LSCs, NSCs, IST, FOP)
5. Regionalisation & Sub-regionalization
6. Mainstreaming, Institutionalising the structure

Asante kwa umakini wako

Obrigado pela sua atencao

Merci pour votre attention

Thanks for listening

Questions for group work

- Did you notice anything interesting from the SULCI-FaNS evaluation findings?
- Do you think that the impacts that are suggested really been achieved? At what scale? If not, what is the reality?
- Do you have any comments regarding the participatory process used at the action sites?

Questions for group work



SULCI-FaNS & Proli-GEAFaSa Sharing Workshop / African Partners Workshop: 10-14 October 2022

**Overview of IJI-FaNS Project Proposal
(Results & indicators framework)**

by J. B. Wanyama

Results & indicators framework

What indicators will you use to observe whether objectives are being achieved

Objective 1: Small-scale farmers (especially women and youth) actively innovate, and improve the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of rural communities.

- 1.1. Small-scale farmers (**60%** women and youth) successfully engaged in joint innovation processes
 - 60 documented innovations (8 Kenya, 8 Ghana, 12 Burkina Faso, 16 Benin, and 16 SA)
 - 34 PID cases (6 Ghana, 6 Kenya 6 Burkina Faso, 8 South Africa, and 8 Benin).
- 1.2. **60%** of participating small-scale farmers' households increased access to sufficient foodstuff throughout the year resulting from their innovations.
 - improved consumption of good-quality food year-round (dietary diversity, nutritional quality, and the number of months).
- 1.3: **20%** of participating small-scale farmers' households have added value and/or commercialized innovations or increased income from commercialized innovations.

Results & indicators framework

What indicators will you use to observe whether objectives are being achieved

Objective 2: Researchers, university lecturers, and other relevant decision-makers at local, national, sub-regional, and regional levels pay more attention to PID approaches and engage in activities to promote PID.

- 2.1. At least 100 farmers shared & showcased innovations at various fairs/fora/media; and/or on farmer-led approaches through seminars, research papers, etc. as evidence of benefits from farmer-led approaches
 - at least 3 seminar/ research presentations per CP at the national and international level
 - at least 3 presentations made at the CP level and 3 at the regional/sub-regional level.
- 2.2. all 5 CPs have institutionalization strategies and have started to implement them.
- 2.3. across the five CPs, at least 11 local organizations, 9 provincial/regional, and 2 national institutions (ministries or universities) have incorporated participatory farmer-led approaches such as PID into their policies and/or work programs.

Results & indicators framework

What indicators will you use to observe whether objectives are being achieved

Objective 3: Prolinnova structures at all levels are functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national, and sub-regional/regional levels.

- 3.1a. all CPs have well-established governance structures and systems for improved project management and policy dialogue, networking, and resource mobilization strategies.
- 3.1b. at least 3 CPs and 4 local MSPs have successfully engaged in capacity-building activities.
- 3.2: at least 3 multi-CP activities supported by sub-regional coordinators and both the sub-regional platforms and the Africa-wide network have been functioning effectively with stronger coordination, better networking, improved funding, and policy dialogue.



Promovendo a Inovação Local
na agricultura e gestão de recursos naturais

16 years promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihoods

African Partners Meeting
October 2022

Platform Status

Founding Organizations: VETAID, CCM, ADRA, ADCR, KULIMA, CCM, LWF, FONGA, MCT, DDA, SPP, IIAM, UEM.

What's Changed: Expanding the implementation of projects linked to IL at the level of the southern region, at the beginning the focus was on the Province of Gaza and currently expanded to Maputo and Inhambane Province

Identified Innovations

- *Biopesticides and biofertilizers with local plants;*
- *Grass pots for the production of forest, medicinal and fruit plants;*
- *Improved corrals and barns; low cost cisterns;*
- *Agro-processing by drying including cassava talc powder;*
- *Nutrition using wild fruits and garden products;*
- *Barriers of sandbags in coastal areas to prevent water intrusion into the fields;*

Current Prolinnova Projects in which CP is involved

None

Previous Prolinnova Projects in which CP is involved:

01 ECD Pilot Project in the context of HIV/AIDS (Gaza Province 2008 to 2010);

01 Projects TMT– NUFFIC (composed of 03 sub-projects) Pilot (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Provinces October 2020 to February 2021)

Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development (Cic Bata-ADCR)

Preparation and application of biopesticide and biofertilizer



Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development (Cic Bata-ADCR)
Agricultural Fair including processed products from IL



Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development (Cic Bata-ADCR)
Seed processing locally



Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development
Agro-processing by drying



Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development

Improved Corrals



Grass pots for plants



Activities/IL/PID supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development
Agro-processing by drying



Activities/IL/PID supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development (Cic Bata-ADCR)

Preparation and application of biopesticide and biofertilizer



Activities/IL/PID not supported by Prolinnova Project:

Promotion of IL for Sustainable Development

Adoption of innovations (CBO member of Prolinnova)



NSC Activities in 2022

Training of Prolinnova Moz members



NSC Activities in 2022

Exhibition of innovative products by members



Strengths and Weaknesses of the Country Platform

Strengths: Involvement of CBOs (peasants ARES and Tchemulane) on the platform; Strategy of a link between university students and peasants in the implementation of Activities; Monthly virtual trainings for members.

Weaknesses: The virtual platform does not allow the participation of some members of the OCB's in the training.

Other Ways to Support Prolinnova's Activities

- Establish a link between the PCR groups (Savings and Revolving Credit) and IL Promotion;
- Promote exchange of experiences between CBOs at national and international level.

Next Actions

- Strengthening of the Platform by holding periodic meetings to plan and share activities;
- Continuation with monthly virtual training of members;
- Strengthening of identified innovations;
- Research/identification of new innovations;
- Elaboration of projects.
- Binding of PCR groups to Prolinnova

KHANIMAMBO

Gilda Fafitine

How to make the Prolinnova approach more relevant in meeting the needs of farmers and communities

- Do we need to redefine what we consider as an “innovation”?
- What are the gaps and challenges of the LI identification process?
- **What are the gaps and challenges of the PID process? BIG / GRANDE**
- **What could be improved in the LISFs? SMALL / PETIT**

**PROMOUVOIR L'INNOVATION LOCALE DANS LA GESTION DE L'EAU EN
AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE (PROLIGEAFASA)**

**Présentation de l'Etat d'avancement du
projet**

**Atelier des partenaires de
PROLINNOVA**

Nairobi, 11 octobre 2022

Par
Abdel-Karim Ali MAHAMANE

Contexte du projet

Le **Sahel**: zone agroécologique dont son agriculture est fortement dépendante des eaux de pluie pour ses productions agricoles

Dans les pays sahéliens, les paysans rencontrent souvent des **difficultés liés à l'accès à l'eau pour leurs activités agricoles** (production végétale, élevage, transformation, forestier).

Cependant, il existe des modes d'exploitation adaptées aux situations locales si bien que même pendant les années relativement déficitaires, les ruraux étaient en mesure de produire suffisamment de vivres.

C'est pour soutenir cette créativité locale dans le sahel en matière de gestion de l'eau agricole que le projet Proli-GEAFaSa a été mis en place

Objectifs

Objectif général

Promouvoir l'innovation locale dans la gestion de l'eau en agriculture familiale au sahel.

OS1: Identifier, caractériser et documenter les innovations locales existantes en matière de collecte, de conservation, de stockage et d'allocation efficace de l'eau agricole dans les pays sahéliens et renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux sur la mise en œuvre DPI;

OS2: Faciliter des expérimentations conjointes menées par les agriculteurs en vue d'améliorer leur sécurité alimentaire et leur résilience face aux changements climatiques;

OS3: Assurer une large diffusion des innovations locales réussies – en particulier des principes qui les sous-tendent – dans les pays du projet et au-delà;

OS4: Renforcer le dialogue politique national et sous régional sur la contribution de l'innovation locale à une meilleure gestion de l'eau

Résultats Attendus

RA1: les innovations locales axées sur la collecte, le stockage et la gestion efficace de l'eau agricole sont identifiées, caractérisées et documentées;

RA2: des expérimentations conjointes menées par les agriculteurs sont conduites avec succès dans les deux pays (Sénégal et Burkina)

RA3: des innovations locales et bonnes pratiques améliorées à travers les expérimentations conjointes menées par les paysans seront largement diffusées au sahel et en Afrique de l'ouest;

RA4: le dialogue politique national et sous-régional sur la contribution des processus d'innovation locale et les résultats obtenus au développement rural est renforcé au sahel et en Afriques de l'ouest.

Budget-Partenaires-Zones d'exécution

Budget: 450 000Euros sur une durée de 03 ans (janvier 2020 – Décembre 2022)

Partenaires: Plateformes Pays (Burkina Faso et Sénégal)

Structures de coordination: ONG AgriBio Services (Sénégal) et ONG Réseau MARP (Burkina Faso)

Zones d'exécution: 04 sites d'apprentissages

- ❖ Les provinces du KIRSI et REO pour le Burkina ;
- ❖ Les départements de Dagana et Podor pour le Sénégal

Activités principales

- Formations (identification innovations, DPI, **FILs**, genre...)
- Mise en œuvre DPI/ **FILs**
- Documentation, dissémination et émissions radiodiffusées
- Compétition sur les innovations locales
- Dialogue politique, plaidoyer et institutionnalisation
- Visites d'échange et apprentissage mutuel
- Suivi et évaluation

Bilan des indicateurs-Cibles

Indicateurs	Cibles en fin de projet	Valeur en octobre 2022
Indicateur 1.1 : Les acteurs des processus d'innovation locaux sont formés aux méthodes d'identification, de caractérisation et de documentation des innovations locales et leurs capacités sont renforcées quant à la mise en œuvre de DPI.	<p>50 personnes dont 10 femmes formées</p> <p>30 personnes, dont au moins 6 femmes formées</p>	<p>82 dont 22 femmes</p> <p>82 dont 22 femmes</p>
Indicateur 1.2 : Les innovations locales et bonnes pratiques chez les hommes, les femmes, les jeunes (hommes et femmes), les familles ou les groupements d'agriculteurs sont identifiées et caractérisées.	<p>50 innovations dont 10 proviennent des femmes et 10 des jeunes dans les deux pays</p> <p>2 compétitions mobilisant au moins 20 innovateurs compétiteurs, dont 4 femmes ou groupements de femmes pour les deux pays</p> <p>Un catalogue unique documentant les 50 innovations imprimé</p>	<p>65 innovations locales /bonnes pratiques identifiées et, caractérisées dont 14 innovations de femmes et 14 innovations de jeunes</p> <p>02 compétitions organisées</p> <p>71 participants recensés dont 16 femmes (22,5%).</p> <p>01 catalogue réalisé avec 25 innovations</p>

Bilan des indicateurs-Cibles

Indicateurs	Cibles en fin de projet	Valeur en octobre 2022
Indicateur 2.1 : Les parties prenantes locales sont formées à la gestion des Facilités d'appui à l'Innovation Locale (FILs), et les FILs sont mises en place dans chaque pays	30 personnes, dont au moins 6 femmes formées 40 innovateurs/ groupements d'innovateurs, dont au moins 8 femmes/groupements de femmes)	04 sessions de formations réalisées 97 personnes dont 30 femmes (30%) et 70 hommes formés (70%) 40 innovations financées dont pour des hommes (70%) et femmes (30%)
Indicateur 2.2 : Les innovations locales identifiées sont améliorées à travers des expérimentations conjointes menées par les paysans, en partenariat avec d'autres acteurs	10 innovations améliorées à travers le DPI	11 expérimentations conjointes dont 3 portées par des femmes (27%)
Indicateur 2.3 : L'apprentissage mutuel sur la conduite et la documentation des processus DPI est renforcé entre les deux plateformes pays impliquées dans le projet.	Deux visites d'échange mobilisant 20 participants, dont au moins 4 femmes, sont organisées par les deux pays Deux rapports sont élaborés pour les deux visites et rendus disponibles)	01 visite d'échanges (SN-BF) organisé 01 rapport de la visite d'échange SN-BF élaborés

Bilan des indicateurs-Cibles

Indicateurs	Cibles en fin de projet	Valeur en octobre 2022
Indicateur 3.1 : Les innovations améliorées en DPI sont documentées et largement diffusées.	Un catalogue d'innovations locales validées ou améliorées par des expérimentations conjointes menées par les agriculteurs est élaboré et partagé en ligne	01 catalogue d'innovations locales validées ou améliorées par des expérimentations conjointes menées par les agriculteurs est élaboré
Indicateur 3.2 : Les résultats des DPIs et des processus locaux d'innovation dans le domaine de la gestion de l'eau agricole sont partagés avec les décideurs politiques et les agences de développement.	Deux notes de synthèse sont produites, distribuées aux décideurs et aux agences de développement, et largement partagées avec le public. Quatre émissions couvrant au moins 4000 auditeurs	Deux notes de synthèse sont produites sur les résultats des DPI et des processus locaux
Indicateur 3.3 : Les résultats concluants des expérimentations conjointes menées par les agriculteurs sont présentés à des conférences nationales, sous régionales ou internationales.	Les partenaires pays ont participé à au moins deux conférences nationales, sous-régionales ou internationales pour présenter sous forme de poster ou de communication	10 émissions radio réalisées un total cumulées de plus de 1500 auditeurs prévus en novembre 2022

Bilan des indicateurs-Cibles

Indicateurs	Cibles en fin de projet	Valeur en octobre 2022
Indicateur 4.1 : Des plaidoyers sont faits au cours d'événements internationaux et à travers les réseaux sociaux pour une reconnaissance des processus d'innovation locale et de DPI dans les politiques de développement agricole au Sahel .	Une page Web contenant des données accessibles sur Internet, liée au site Web de PROLINNOVA, est créée et régulièrement mise à jour pour partager les réalisations et produits du projet	Voir www.prolinnova.net
Indicateur 4.2 : La deuxième édition de la Foire de l'Innovation Paysanne d'Afrique de l'Ouest (FIPAO) est organisée	La FIPAO II est organisée et au moins 10 innovations identifiées/améliorées au cours du projet y sont présentées/exhibées par les innovateurs/groupements d'innovateurs. .	La deuxième édition de la FIPAO s'est tenu en Juillet 2022 à Ouagadougou avec 16 innovateurs sénégalais et Burkinabé
Indicateur 4.3 : D'autres documents et produits sont développés et publiés en français, anglais et/ou langues locales, afin de partager des informations sur les processus et les résultats du projet .	Six bulletins semestriels d'information, trois articles de magazine et deux articles scientifiques sous la forme de Document de Travail (Working Papers) de PROLINNOVA seront publiés.	06 articles de magazine ont été rédigés

Activités restantes

Finalisation du film documentaire sur le processus d'innovation locale dans le domaine de la gestion de l'eau agricole

Traduction du catalogue développé sur les innovations locales améliorées en DPI est traduit en langues locales pour en faciliter l'exploitation aux communautés locales.

co-organisation et animation d'un webinaire sur la promotion de l'innovation locale pour la gestion de l'eau dans les petites exploitations familiales

Evaluation du projet

Difficultés rencontrées et leçons apprises

L'avénement du COVID19 qui retardé certaines activités nécessitant du rassemblement pu un déplacement en masse

Les retards dans la mise à disposition des fonds par le partenaire Financier Misereor

L'importance d'une bonne planification sur les sites d'apprentissages pour une meilleure mise en œuvre des activités de terrain

L'implication des services techniques notamment les chercheurs dans le déroulement des expérimentations conjointes.



AMÉNAGEMENT D'UN BASSIN DE RÉCUPÉRATION
POUR UN ACCÈS FACILE À L'EAU DANS LA CULTURE
RIZICOLE ET COMME MÉTIEN D'ABSENUISAGE POUR
LE DÉTERRAIN







Merci pour votre attention

PROLINNOVA

PROMOTING Local INNOVATION
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

Atelier de partage de projets / Réunion des partenaires africains Nairobi, Kenya

10-14 Octobre 2022

Rapport d'avancement du Projet Proli-GEAFaSa au Burkina Faso

OUEDRAOGO W. Augustin
Chargé de Projet

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

1. Innovations locales :

- *2 sessions /recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur le DPI = 48 formés dont 14 Femmes*
- *01 session de socialisation des acteurs de la recherche sur l'approche DPI = 02 Chercheurs (INERA, 2IE)*
- *02 session de socialisation des journalistes sur le projet et l'approche DPI = 56 acteurs formées*
- *02 sorties d'identification et caractérisation des IL = 32 IL identifiées et caractérisé 17 IL validées(CNP)*
- *01 Concours d'innovations locales organisé = 40 innovations locales dont (02 élevage), (14 Maraichage) , (24 les cultures céralières (mobilisation des ressources en eau, allocation efficace de l'eau, gestion de l'eau à la parcelle.....) validé*

2 . PID/expérimentation paysanne :

- *2 sessions/recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur les EC = 48 formés dont 14 Femmes*
- *05 expérimentations conjointes conduite = Evaluation et amélioration des options de gestion de l'eau*
- *06 sortie de suivi Suivi/évaluation des d'expérimentations = 16 paysans innovateurs évaluée de manière conjointes le processus d'expérimentation*

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

3. Diffusion:

- 05 émissions radio interactives réalisées : *innovations locales, 3-du processus de EC ; 4- processus FIL, 5- acquis du projet*) 1067 auditeurs touché (1-Présentation du projet, 2-des
- 01 visites d'échanges inter PMPL organisée = 37 membres de PMPL partage leur expérience
- 02 visites de sites d'expérimentation = 24 autorités locales visitent les sites d'expérimentation
- 02 atelier de restitution communautaires des résultats des EC= 104 PI partage les résultats des EC
- 01 FIPAO 2 organisée : 200 brochures sur les IL partagés, 65 exemplaires du catalogue DPI/EC partagés aux participants;
- 01 Co -animation de plateau Télé sur les IL: 04 producteurs présente le processus de leurs IL,
- Conception d'Article sur : la FIPAO, EC, le Concours de IL, FIL (en cours de réalisation)

4. Opération du FIL:

- 02 Formations/recyclage des PMPL de Réo et de Kirsi sur les FIL= 48 formés dont 14 Femmes
- Facilités d'appui au IL (FIL) : 20 innovateurs et innovatrice appuyé par les FIL

5. Égalité des sexes / autonomisation des femmes, reconnaissance et impacts, etc.
Innovations locales : 22 % d'innovation de femmes /Expérimentation conjointe : 40 % des innovations portées par des Femmes / FIL: 20 % d'innovations de femmes bénéficiaires

Documentation et apprentissage partagé

1. Type de documentation et statut

- ✓ Documentation IL: 40 IL documentées, 01 catalogue d'innovation disponible
- ✓ Documentation EC : 05 EC documentées, 01 catalogue DPI/ EC disponible
- ✓ Documentation FIL: 20 FIL en cours de documentation
- ✓ Des articles : (04 article / concours d'innovations locales, les expérimentation conjointes, la Foire de l'innovation paysannes, FIL) en cours d'élaboration

2. Comment avez-vous utilisé les produits/informations dans votre projet et les effets/résultats ?

Les Produits/ informations ont servi de moyens:

- ✓ Amélioration les approches de gestion de l'eau agricole auprès des communautés
- ✓ Stimulation de l'innovation et des innovateurs
- ✓ de diffusion des innovations lors des journées de restitution, des Foires....
- ✓ De plaidoyer au niveau local, national et international

3. Dialogue politique et institutionnalisation pour la mise à l'échelle du DPI

Activités et résultats du dialogue politique :

- ✓ **04 sessions de socialisation organisées:** *19 Pers. (Autorités locales, STD, chercheurs)*
- ✓ **02 visites de sites d'expérimentation =** *24 autorités locales visitent les EC*
- ✓ **Réalisation d'un Film documentaire =** *01 Film en cours de réalisation en cours*
- ✓ **01 journée d'excellence organisée:** *40 innovateurs Primés / Remise des prix par les autorités locales des zones d'intervention.*
- ✓ **Une Foire de l'innovation paysanne co-organisée :** *Présidé par le Ministre de l'agriculture de l'élevage et des ressources halieutiques, Visites de stands, animation 02 panels, animation de plateau télé sur le travail de Prolinnova et les PP, lecture de déclarations, plaidoyer, partage d'expérience en paysans*

Niveau d'institutionnalisation par les partenaires et les institutions de R&D :

- ✓ **Formation des acteurs de la recherche et services techniques sur le DPI,**
- ✓ **Implication d'un chercheur associé de l'INERA,**
- ✓ **Collaboration avec les associations nationales et locales (DIOBASS Ecologies et Société, UGF/CDN, AKNGS) dans la mise en œuvre du projet,**

Coordination et gestion des projets

- ✓ *Rencontre annuelle des partenaires du projet au Burkina Faso*
- ✓ *Visite de suivi et d'appui : Coordonnateur sous régional Afrique de l'ouest et du centre*
- ✓ *Socialisation des membres de la PP sur le Projet :*
- ✓ *Mise en œuvre: Délégation d'un sites de mise en œuvre à Diobass Ecologie et sociétés*
- ✓ *Implication du CNP: Tenue de rencontre bilan et de planification trimestriels = Présentation et amendement du projet de Plan d'action trimestriel et de Budget.*
- ✓ *Mise en place de PMPL: (02) plateformes Multipartites Locales (Réo, Kirsi)*
- ✓ *Mise en place de Réseaux des PI: (02) réseaux de paysans innovateurs .*
- ✓ *Collaboration avec les associations locales (PMPL, réseaux des PI)*
- ✓ *Collaboration avec les Services techniques de l'Etat*
- ✓ *Rencontres avec la coordination sous-régional*

Atteinte (qualitative) des objectifs du projet

Objectifs du projet (niveau CP)	Décrivez les réalisations qualitatives (points)
Les capacités d'innovation des petits exploitants ruraux sont renforcées pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et la résilience locale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Formation et recyclage des Plateforme Multipartite Locaux sur DPI, EC, FIL<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Une compréhension de l'approche, et sa portée.○ Une maîtrise des méthodes d'identification, de caractérisation et de documentation des innovations locales.○ Une maîtrise des mécanismes et indicateurs d'évaluation des innovations○ L'importance des Expérimentations conjointes et des FIL○ Les méthodes de conduite des essais expérimentaux○ La participation des femmes aux activités du projet,
Les partenaires du CP impliqués sont devenus des acteurs majeurs dans la facilitation et la mise à l'échelle de l'approche PID.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Un bon dynamisme des membres des PMPL, Elle ont une vision commune et élabore des et des plan d'action■ Les collaboration avec les associations locales, les Services techniques de l'Etat a renforcé les capacité et stimulé leur gout à l'innovation■ Les autorités locales ont suite au activités affirmé leur disponibilité à accompagner les paysans innovateurs dans leur dynamique d'innovation,

Les leçons apprises

- *Les acteurs locaux notamment les membres des PMPL et les réseaux des paysans innovateurs joue un rôle déterminant dans le succès des activités engagées et la mise à l'échelle du DPI;*
- *Les planifications participatives engagées à tous les niveaux motivent et responsabilisent davantage les différents partenaires de mise en œuvre ;*
- *Le partenariat multi acteurs en un moyen de renforcement réciproque de capacités ;*
- *Le rôle du Comité National de Pilotage est déterminant dans le processus de mise en œuvre du projet.*
- *La concertation régulière entre la coordination nationale et sous régionales contribue à une meilleure planification et à la bonne exécution du programme*

Défis

- *La dégradation du contexte sécuritaire*
- *La participation des institutions de recherche à la mise en œuvre du projet*
- *La mise à l'échelle des innovations locales*
- *La poursuite du renforcement des acteurs locaux*
- *Le suivi rapproché des PMPL locales pour plus de durabilité*

PHOTOS



Rencontre annuelle des partenaires visites de sites d'innovation à Kirsi

PHOTOS



Image 2 : Visite d'échanges et de partage d'expériences inter-PMPLs dans la commune de Kirsil

Crédit photo: Adama GNANOU

PHOTOS



*Image : Micro-bassins pour la production céréalière en saison hivernale
Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO*



*Image 1 : Technique buttage pour la production du maïs /Réo
Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO*

PHOTOS



*Image 1 : Plantes de couverture, paillis organique et casierage pour améliorer la production de banane/Réo
Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO*

Image : Système micro irrigation sur billon pour la production de la tomate

Crédit photo: W. Augustin OUEDRAOGO





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Rapport d'avancement du projet Proli-GEAFaSa: Sénégal

Oumy Ndiaye

Chargé du projet Proli-GEAFaSa

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

1. Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

- **Identification, documentation et caractérisation:** 59 innovations locales techniques et socio-organisationnelles ont été identifiées, 25 caractérisées et documentées dans le domaine du maraîchage, de la pisciculture et de l'élevage. Ces innovations documentées sont également portées par des femmes et groupement femmes et des jeunes (08 femmes, 07 jeunes)
- **PID/expérimentation paysanne :** 05 innovations techniques et socio-organisationnelles dans le domaine du maraîchage et de la pisciculture ont fait objet de DPI. Parmi ces innovations 02 sont portées par des femmes et groupement de femme et 01 par un jeune.

Le DPI a permis aux innovateurs et innovatrices de produire efficacement (diminution des coûts de production, plus de rendement). Le DPI a permis aussi de mieux gérer leurs eaux (réduction de la quantité d'eau consommé)

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

Diffusion

- Une foire de l'innovation paysanne organisée dans un site d'apprentissage à Ross Bethio, Département Dagana, Saint Louis du Sénégal. Elle a permis de partager 20 innovations locales dont 08 portées par des femmes et groupement de femmes et 07 par des jeunes et groupement de jeunes.
- Participation du Sénégal à la Foire de l'innovation paysanne au Burkina: 06 innovateurs sénégalais dont 02 femmes ont pu partager leurs innovations avec le grand public Burkina.
- Une visite d'échange inter-innovateur sénégalais a été organisé dans un des sites d'apprentissage (Podor). Les innovateurs ont appris des uns aux autres.
- Des articles de presse ont été rédiger et publier par la presse National et dans le magazine Nat-Bi ;
- Une Emission radio a été enregistré et retransmis par les radios locales de nos sites d'apprentissage. Elle a été écouté par la population locale et des réactions des auditeurs ont eu des impacts positifs.
- La création d'une page Facebook de Prolinnova Sénégal a permis de passer de 5k à 25k audience en 6mois.

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

Opération du FSL:

- Financement FAILs: 23 innovateurs ont soumis leur candidature et 20 ont bénéficiés des fonds d'appui selon certains critères (nouveauté, forte valeur ajoutée, respect de l'environnement etc.) lors de la journée de l'excellence de l'innovation paysanne organiser dans le site d'apprentissage (juin 2022).
- Une Compétition a été organisé à travers la diffusion d'un spot publicitaire à la radio. Des agriculteurs et agricultrices ont soumis leurs candidatures et 10 ont été primés dont 02 femmes.
- Pour l'égalité du genre, début jusqu'à la fin du processus DPI les actions menés n'ont jamais discréditer les femmes, il y a eu une forte implication des femmes dans chaque processus. Les innovatrices et même les femmes membres des plateformes ont toujours su imposé leurs leadership. Ce qui a valu une femme à la tête de la plateforme multi-acteurs locale d'un des deux sites d'apprentissage.

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

2. Documentation et apprentissage partagé

- 25 IL et 05 EC sont en phase de finalisation dans des catalogues.
- Une page Facebook publie fréquemment les activités du projet
- Des rapports et activités ont été publié sur le site web de Prolinnova.
- Des affiches bâches, flyers et Kakémono portant sur les IL et les EC ont été conçu et imprimer;
- Des articles de presses et magazine ont été publié
- Une publication internationale sur une innovation au Sénégal avec the Appropriate Technology magazine

Référence:

Facebook: Prolinnova Sénégal

Site web Prolinnova: [Main Themes PID in water management](#)

Articles de presse: Magazine N°20 Nat-bi mis en ligne dans le site de Crabes

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

3. Dialogue politique et institutionnalisation pour la mise à l'échelle du DPI

- Activités et résultats du dialogue politique**

4 communes de nos sites d'apprentissage ont été visité et des discussion avec les adjoints au maire à permis plus d'implication des collectivités locales; la presse locale a publier des activités menées dans les zones d'interventions, 20 innovateurs dont 08 femmes ont partagé à la foire de l'innovation au Sénégal leurs innovations et 06 dont 02 femmes ont été au Burkina , 08 femmes ont bénéficiés des FAILs et 02 pour la compétition à l'IL.

- Des ONG comme Andando de Podor et Agrecol Afrique on participer à la foires et au visite d'échange inter-innovateurs, ainsi que à l'expérimentation conjointe.**

Les services technique comme la société d'aménagement des eaux du delta (SAED, le centre forestier de Thiès et la Direction régionale du développement rural (DRDR) ont appuyé à la mise en échelle du DPI .

Activités mises en œuvre avec les réalisations et les résultats

4. Coordination et gestion des projets/PC

- Adhésion de nouveaux membres et une meilleure implication de certains membres a été noté. Cela a permis à ces adhérents d'avoir une meilleure compréhension du réseau Prolinnova et du projet.
- Des plateformes multi-acteurs locales regroupant les acteurs de la RDA, les OP et les services techniques et la vulgarisation sont des cadre de partage d'apprentissage entre acteurs.
- Implication des acteurs membres de plateforme dans les activités du projet.
- Partage des activités du projet avec les autres membres

Atteinte (qualitative) des objectifs du projet

Objectifs du projet (niveau CP)

Les capacités d'innovation des petits exploitants ruraux sont renforcées pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et la résilience locale.

Les partenaires du CP impliqués sont devenus des acteurs majeurs dans la facilitation et la mise à l'échelle de l'approche PID.

Décrivez les réalisations qualitatives (points)

- Nouvelle technique de production du gombo de la semis-direct vers la pépinière
- Nouvelle technique de produire l'aubergine de la pépinière vers le semis-direct
- Amélioration des innovations à travers le DPI
- Stimulation du leadership féminin
- Implication des organisations membres (services techniques, chercheurs, vulgarisation, Organisation paysanne) dans le processus DPI.
- Visibilité des innovations et innovateurs.

Les leçons apprises

- Les visites d'échanges sont une bonne stratégie d'apprentissage et de diffusion des innovations locales;
- Une bonne formation des acteurs peut-être un moteur pour la réussite des activités du projet
- L'implication des services techniques dans le processus DPI est important
- Toujours maintenir une bonne communication entre acteurs est essentielle
- Impliquer tous les acteurs depuis le début du processus
- Les questions financières peuvent causer un désengagement des certains acteurs.

Défis

- Conflit d'intérêt d'ordre financier avec le premier structure hôte du département de Dagana.
- Le manque d'engagement et de détermination de certains volontaires sur les activités liés à l'expérimentation conjointe.
- La disponibilité des femmes a participé aux activités sous-regional.
- Le manque de coordination et une réelle implication de certains membres des PMPLs.
- Les ressources financières assez limitées.

PHOTOS







Merci pour votre attention

African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October

Prolinnova-Sudan

Presented by;
Dr.Mawahib ElTayeb Ahmed
The National Coordinator

Brief on the Platform Governance

Background

- Prolinnova-Sudan was formed in 2005, hosted in Practical action till 2010.
- From 2010 to 2017 hosted in SOS- Sahel.
- From 2017 up to now hosted in National Center for Research
- The current National Steering Committee(NSC) formed in 2017 , composed of 9 members;
1 Private sector(Dal Group), 1 University(AlAfad), 1 research center (National Research Center)
1Government(Ministry of Agriculture) and 3 NGOs(SOS Sahel, Sudanese Environment
Conservation Society and Sudanese Consumer Protection Society) + the National Coordinator







- Two members in NSC was passed away , MAY their Souls rest in peace, till now there is no replacement.
- The current platform members are 22 members which formed in 2017 ,composed of NGOs, Government, Universities, Private sector and research centers,farmers association and innovators

Overview of Prolinnova Sudan Activities 2018 to 2022, and local funding experience

1. Planning Workshop took place in 1st Jan.2018 in Dal Group

- The workshop started by background about PROLINNVA in Sudan presented by Mrs Seham from Practical Action and Dr. Khitma from Nagoya Protocol presented about genetic resources and the benefit of local communities in sharing indigenous knowledge. This workshop was hosted by Dall group and funded by Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources.
- Platform members discussed proposed activities for 2018 plan(PID training, Publications, Networking and fundraising activities) also 6 ideas of proposals were developed .





2/Introductory Training Workshop in participatory innovation development(PID) and local innovation held in NCR building at 4-6 Sep.2018, Participants were from government, non-government organizations institutions and private sector. The workshop partially funded by practical action and other fund from Platform members who participated in the workshop.



3/ Farmer Innovation Day in National Centre for Research (NCR) at 11-12 December 2018 .**Funded by Sudanese Agriculture Bank and Kanar Company(Telicommunication Company)** A woman from Darfur share her experience and local knowledge about Millet a new variety which has spiny that protect Millet from insects(Locust)



Mr. Chris from Prolinnova Oversight Group(POG) exchanged his knowledge information with the innovator who developed a plow which is not heavy which can be driven by a donkey and women can easily use



Women from Darfur selling traditional food and share local methods of food preservation and interact with participants and visitors.



4/ Home Gardening workshops(4 days) , implemented with partnership between Prolinnova-Sudan, Worker's Micro Finance Company and Women association in National Centre for Research, (80 participants from NCR and CP)

Two workshops held at Duration from 23July-26 July and from 23 September to 26 September 2019)



6/ Second International Farmer Innovation Day celebration under theme: Organic Agriculture at Alzaeim AlAzhari University, Duration 22-24 December 2019

7\ TMT project

Strengths & Weaknesses

Strengths

Strong and committed National Steering committee

Active Platform members

Weakness

Not supportive hosting institution

No fund from 2018 to 2020

How do You plan to undertake LI/PID in future?

Future Plans

- Establishing local steering committees.
- Networking with private sector and universities
- Fund raising activities
- Documentation activities
- Approach media Radio and TV



Thank you
for
your attention !
شكراً للمتابعة

Réunion des partenaires africains

Jeudi 13 octobre

Mise à jour sur le statut de la plateforme pays

Prolinnova-Bénin, Mr. Léonard ADJE, Secrétaire Général de la
plateforme pays

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

- Date de création: 15 Mai 2021
- 30 structures membres
 - ✓ ONGs (DEDRAS, BUPDOS, GERED...)
 - ✓ Associations paysannes (*Union des maraîchers de Parakou, Union Communale des producteurs*)
 - ✓ Université de Parakou: Facultés (FA, FLASH, ENSPD) et Labos (LRIDA...)
 - ✓ ATDA4 / Cellule Pkou (*Agence de vulgarisation et d'appui-conseil*)
 - ✓ Lycées Techniques agricoles (*Ina & Kika*)
 - ✓ Plateforme Béninoise pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PBSA)

NB: Membres encore très engagés. Quelques inquiétudes et découragements quand il n'y a pas encore de beaucoup de projets, mais l'engouement subsiste auprès du grand nombre d'organisations membres



Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

□ Comité de pilotage (CP): 07 membres dont 02 femmes (Prof. Honorat Edja – Président CP)

- ✓ Lycée Technique Agricole de Kika
- ✓ Lycée Technique Agricole d'Ina
- ✓ Faculté d'Agronomie UP
- ✓ Laboratoire de Recherche sur l'Innovation pour le Développement Agricole (LRIDA)
- ✓ Better Life ONG
- ✓ DEDRAS ONG
- ✓ APIDev-ONG
- ✓ Agence CCeC/ATDA 4 Parakou
- ✓ Union Communale des Producteurs de Parakou (UCPP)



Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Equipe de coordination: 05 membres dont 02 femmes

- ✓ (Mme) Aline Aloukoutou, Bureau de Recherche et de Développement Agricole (BreDA ONG) – Responsable chargée du Partenariat et du Dialogue Politique
- ✓ Djibril Mohamadou, Association des Maraîchers de Parakou – Organisateur
- ✓ (Mme) Djoudé Issa Démo, Weltaare NGO – Trésorière
- ✓ **Georges Djohy, UP – Coordonnateur**
- ✓ Léonard Adjé, Espérance Vie NGO – Secrétaire



Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Activités du Comité de pilotage en 2022

- ✓ Restitution des résultats de deux expérimentations conjointes aux personnels de deux lycées agricoles (Kika & Ina)
- ✓ Tenue de deux réunions d'échanges sur la gouvernance de la plateforme et la stratégie de mobilisation des ressources
- ✓ Tenue d'une rencontre avec l'Ambassade des Pays-Bas pour faire le point des acquis du projet sur la sécurité alimentaire (OKP-TMT+) et discuter des opportunités de financement
- ✓ Participation du président et du coordonnateur à Tropentag 2022 en République Tchèque dans le cadre du projet NaviNut
- ✓ Multiplication et diffusion du catalogue des innovations locales développé dans le cadre du projet OKP-TMT+)



Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Forces et faiblesses de la plateforme pays

Forces

- ✓ Diversité des acteurs mobilisés (ONGs, chercheurs formels, agence d'appui-conseil agricole, lycées agricoles, associations paysannes...)
- ✓ Motivation et engagement des membres
- ✓ Bon fonctionnement des organes mis en place
- ✓ Disponibilité de personnes ressources qui connaissent bien l'approche de Prolinnova
- ✓ Implication de la plateforme dans deux projets (OKP-TMT+ & NaviNut)
- ✓ Opportunité de partage d'expérience avec les autres plateformes Prolinnova de l'espace Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (AOC)

Faiblesses

- Ressources encore limitées pour réaliser les ambitions de la plateforme

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

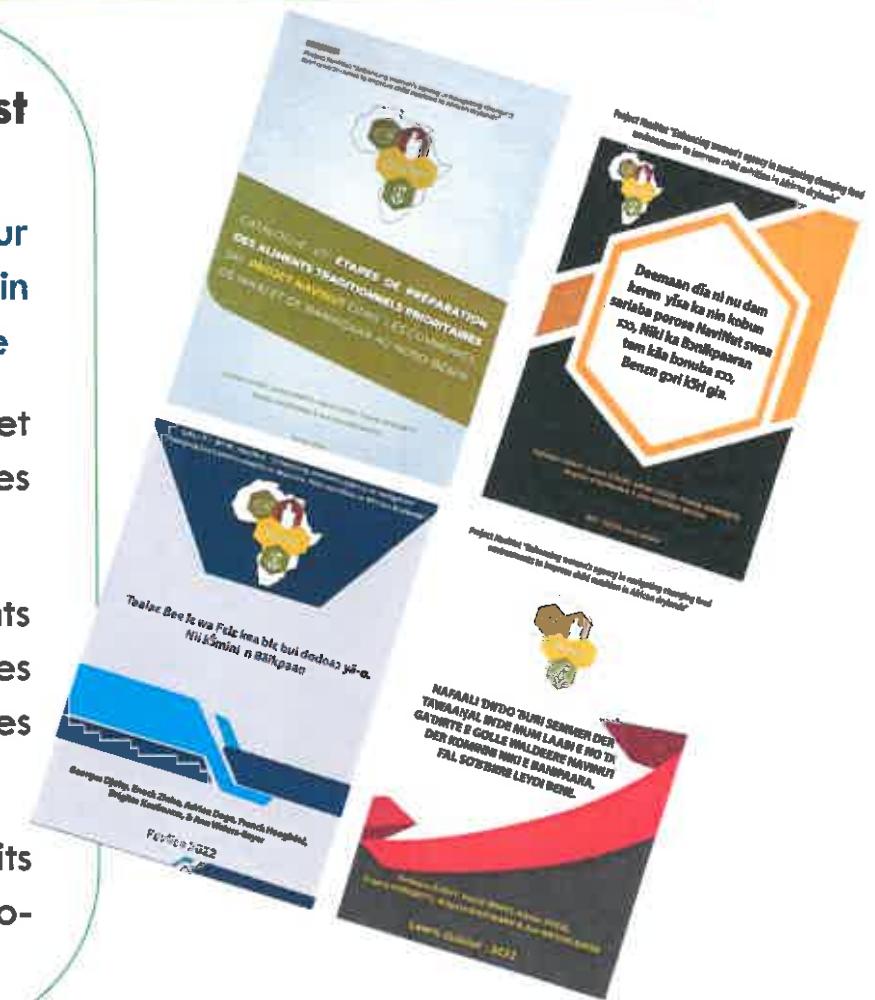
- **Projet actuel dans lequel Prolinnova Bénin est impliquée (2020-2023):**

NaviNut: Projet de Renforcement de capacités des femmes pour s'adapter aux environnements alimentaires changeants afin d'améliorer la nutrition des enfants dans les zones arides d'Afrique

Mis en œuvre dans deux communes du Nord-Bénin (Nikki et Banikoara) pour identifier et co-développer avec les femmes des innovations alimentaires basées sur les aliments traditionnels

Prolinnova Bénin intervient dans l'identification des aliments traditionnels et pratiques innovantes, l'organisation de foires alimentaires, la production et la dissémination de catalogues d'aliments prioritaires

Bientôt Prolinnova Bénin va contribuer à mettre en place de petits fonds d'appui à l'innovation locale (FILs) pour lancer le co-développement de 10 aliments prioritaires ciblés



Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

- Projet passé dans lequel Prolinnova-Bénin a été impliquée (2020-2022)
- ✓ Formation en salle sur l'innovation locale et le DPI
- ✓ Visites d'études au Centre Songhaï
- ✓ Foire des aliments traditionnels à Bembéréké
- ✓ Expérimentations conjointes à Kika et Ina
- ✓ Elaboration et dissémination de catalogue d'innovations locales
- ✓ Dialogue politique (large diffusion dans les médias pour informer les décideurs)



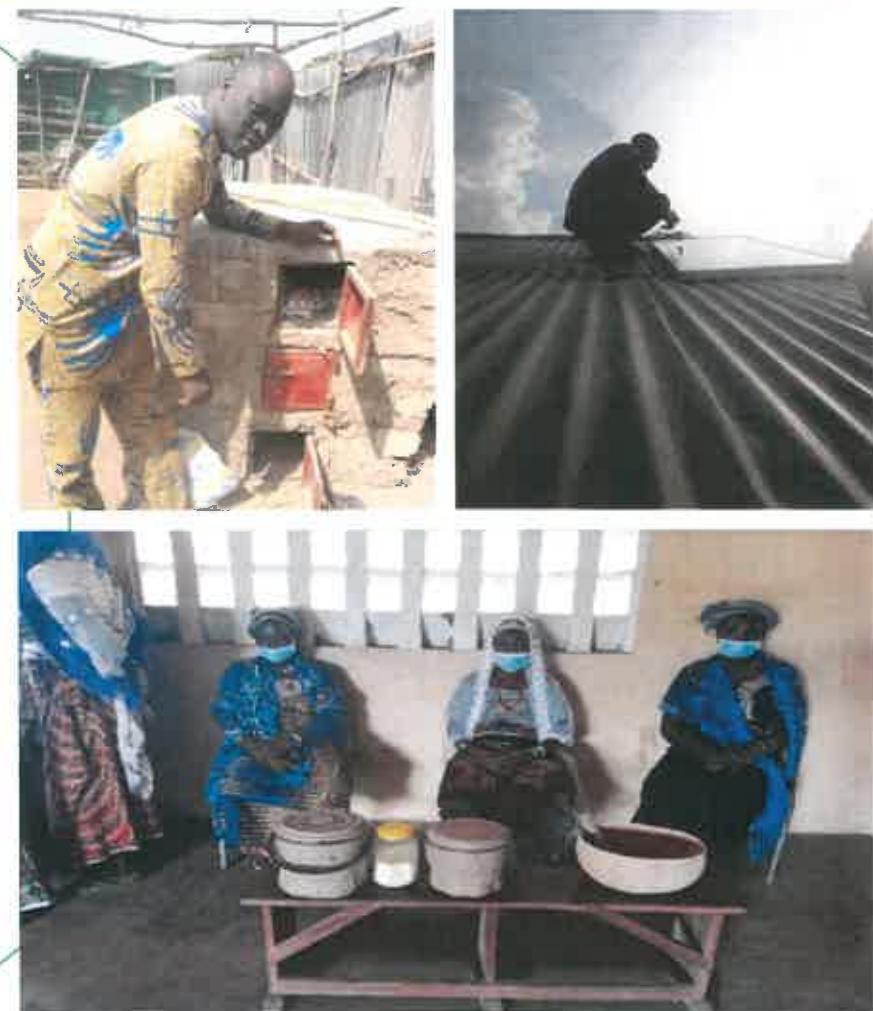
Activités hors-projet en 2021/22 liées à IL/DPI

Activités en relation avec l'IL/DPI qui ne sont pas soutenues directement par un projet financé par Prolinnova.

1. Les deux DPI d'apprentissage réalisés à Kika et Ina s'inscrivent dans le cadre du projet OKP-TMT+ (l'un porte sur l'utilisation de moustiquaire recyclé pour lutter contre les ravageurs du choux et l'autre sur un incubateur solaire en terre battue) / **Acteurs associés: lycées agricoles, paysans innovateurs, Université de Parakou, Agence ATDA4, ONG**

2. Les DPI à venir dans le cadre du projet NaviNut portent sur 10 aliments traditionnels prioritaires sélectionnés par les femmes à Nikki et Banikoara / **Acteurs associés: Mères d'enfants, groupements de femmes, Université de Parakou, Agence ATDA4, ONG, associations pastorales,**

NB: Pas d'autres DPI en dehors de ces deux projets.



Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre l'IL/DPI à l'avenir ?

1. Quels projets/initiatives non-Prolinnova peuvent soutenir IL/DPI ?

- ✓ Chaque partenaire va intégrer l'approche DPI dans ses actions et projets propres
- ✓ La plateforme va renforcer le dialogue politique pour l'institutionnalisation du DPI (*plus les décideurs voient les bienfaits de l'approche mieux ils la soutiendront à travers divers mécanismes de financement*)
- ✓ La plateforme va cibler des partenaires internationaux en vue de renforcer le réseautage pour faciliter l'accès au financement
- ✓ La plateforme va développer des projets en collaboration avec d'autres plateformes de la sous région AOC

Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre l'IL/DPI à l'avenir ?

2. Qui peut être impliqué ? Les membres partenaires, les autres ONGs, les agences gouvernementales, les fonds agricoles étatiques, etc.
3. Comment pouvez-vous le relier à Prolinnova ? En s'alignant sur les directives de Prolinnova portant sur le développement de projet, de réseautage, de partenariats et de mobilisation des ressources
4. Qui d'autre pourrait soutenir les activités de IL/DPI ? Bailleurs internationaux, ONGs locales, Ambassades, agences gouvernementales
5. Quelles sont vos prochaines actions dans ce sens ?
 - a. Prise en contact avec de nouveaux partenaires
 - b. Développement de proposition
 - c. Renforcement du dialogue politique par la communication et la dissémination des acquis de DPI



Merci pour
votre attention !

Réunion des partenaires africains

Mise à jour sur le statut de la plateforme nationale

PROLINNOVA BURKINA FASO

Jeudi 13 octobre

OUEDRAOGO W. Augustin
Coordonnateur

Historique et organisations membres de la plateforme

Date de création : Mars 2007

Structures Membres:

- Réseau MARP-Burkina
- Diobass Ecologies et sociétés
- Voisins Mondiaux
- GIE Bioprotec
- Réseau des paysans innovateurs du Zondoma
- Association Kombi Nam de Gomponsom pour le Sahel (AKNGS)
- Institut de l'Environnement et Recherches Agricoles (INERA)
- African Agriculture Vision (2AV)

Objectifs de la Plateforme

- Renforcer les capacités au sein des institutions de recherches, services de vulgarisations, ONG/projets et programmes, organisations communautaires et collectivités locales pour un appui efficace de l'expérimentation et l'innovation paysannes dans la gestion des ressources naturelles ;
- Accélérer la diffusion des innovations génératrices de bonne production et axées sur la conservation durable de l'environnement et des ressources, vers les paysans pauvres en ressources pour une amélioration des moyens d'existence et de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages;
- Promouvoir des arrangements politiques et institutionnels qui reconnaissent la pertinence des connaissances et capacités innovatrices des paysans dans le processus de développement et s'en inspirer ;
- Développer et appliquer ultérieurement une méthodologie reproductible pour stimuler et utiliser de façon créative l'innovation paysanne basée sur une meilleure compréhension du contexte et de la dynamique de l'expérimentation et l'innovation ;
- Forger un partenariat aux niveaux national, et sous régional pour le partage de connaissances, d'expériences et de bonnes pratiques.

Les organes de la plateforme

- Le comité Nationale de Pilotage :** Composé de 09 Membres (les organisations partenaires, la recherche, les associations locales et les PMPLs)
- Equipe Nationale de Coordination:** Organe technique de la plateforme:
Elle est composé de 04 membres.
- Les Plateformes MultiPartites Locales (PMPL) :** Au Nombre de 06 :
Gomponsom (9) Gourcy (7) Kari (15), Réo (12) Kirsi (10), Diabo-Tibga (12)
- Cinq (5) Réseaux de paysans innovateurs :** Au nombre de 05
Zondoma, Kirsi, Réo, Gomponsom, Diabo

Actions phares de la plateforme

- Renforcement des capacités/ Formation en DPI
- L'identification des PI et des innovations
- La caractérisation et l'analyse des innovations;
- Evaluation conjointes des innovations avec les paysans eux-mêmes
- le développement d'un système de Suivi Evaluation participatif
- La promotion et la diffusion des innovations
- L'initiation et l'appui de l'expérimentation conjointe
- Le lobbying pour influencer les politiques nationales
- L'institutionnalisation de l'approche innovation paysanne/ paysan innovateur
- La mise en place de groupe de recherche action
- Organisation d'atelier de diagnostic communautaire

Acquis au cours de 2022

Activités de la Plateforme en 2022

- Renouvellement du Comité National de Pilotage
- Renouvellement de l'Equipe Nationale de Coordination
- Appui à l'organisation de foires aux innovations, de visites d'échange et de partage d'expériences;
- Identification, caractérisation et validation et documentation des innovations paysannes;
- Production de supports de communication (films documentaires, fiches techniques, dépliants, etc.) sur les innovations paysannes
- Tenues de concertations régulières au niveau des organes (CNP, Equipe de coordination, PMP)
- Elaboration régulière des rapports annuels de la Plateforme
- Le Suivi, appui et conseils des activités des projets de la plateformes,

Acquis au cours de 2022

□ Forces et faiblesses de la plate-forme nationale

- **Forces:** la disponibilité des acteurs pour les activités conjointes, les concertations régulières, la collaboration et la responsabilisation des acteurs dans la mise en œuvre des activités,
- **Faiblesses:** Implication de la recherche / universités dans le processus DPI, Mobilisation des ressources financières, Contexte sécuritaire et sanitaire

□ Projets Prolinnova actuels dans lesquels la CP est impliquée

- **SULCI-FaNS: (2019-2022), coordination Diobass, financement Misereor**
- **Proli-GEAFASA : (2019-2022), Coordination RMARP, financement Misereor**

□ Projets Prolinnova passés dans lesquels la CP a été impliquée

- **Proli-FANs : 2016-2019**

Autres Projets/ initiative propre à la Plateforme

- **Projet FaReNe 1: (2015-2019) Coordination Voisins Mondiaux, financement Fondation McKnight**
- **Projet FaReNe 2: (2019-2022) Coordination Voisins Mondiaux, financement Fondation McKnight**
- **Projet FaReNe 3: (2022-2025) coordination Diobass, financement Fondation McKnight**
- **Projet de renforcement de la résilience communautaires,,,,,,**
- **Projet « Vers une sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle pour les femmes rurales et leurs familles au Burkina Faso » : (2019-2022) Coordination RMARP, financement Nuffic/Université Libre d'Amsterdam**
- **Proposition d'un projet pour le FID (Fond pour l'innovation et le Développement) en cours de finalisation**
- **Proposition conjointes de projet FaReNe 3 avec l'ONG ADAF GALLE du Mali**
- **Animation d'émission Radios sur les actions de la Plateforme à la Radio Nationale**

Les Défis majeurs de la Plateforme

- L'élargissement des organisations membres
- Implication des institutions de recherche dans les actions de la PP
- La promotion des activités/innovations (Emissions, foires, visites)
- Le renforcement des capacités des membres
- L'élargissement du partenariat (technique et financier)
- Le renforcement du dialogue politique national sur L'innovation paysanne,

Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre le LI/PID à l'avenir ?

1. Quels projets/initiatives non-Prolinnova peuvent soutenir LI/PID ?

- Le renforcement des capacités des membres de la Plateforme,
- Action d'autonomisation des PMPL et des réseaux des PI pour un bon dynamisme et une durabilité
- Promotion de l'innovation locale pour l'autonomisation sociaux économiques des femmes rurales

2. Qui peut être impliqué ?

- CNP, PMPL, réseaux des PI, recherche.

3. Comment pouvez-vous le relier à Prolinnova ?

- Promotion des initiatives/innovations spécifiquement féminines en matière d'autonomisation des femmes, Documentation, diffusion des innovations locales,

4. Qui d'autre pourrait soutenir les activités de LI/PID ?

- Les partenaires nationaux et international, le secteur privé....

5. Quelles sont vos prochaines actions dans ce sens ?

- a. La concertation entre les membres des la Plateformes
- b. Elaboration de note conceptuelle
- c. Recherche de partenariat,

Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre le LI/PID à l'avenir ?



Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre le LI/PID à l'avenir ?





SHOT ON P15
BY DUAL CAMERA





Merci pour
votre attention !

African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October

Update on status of Country Platform

Prolinnova-Ghana,
Joe Nchor, CP Coordinator

Brief on the Platform Governance

Prolinnova-Ghana was formed in 2004

Organizations represented in the National Steering Committee

University for Development Studies, Dept of Agric, NGO, Farmer Organizations, Private sector, Animal Research Institute, Science Technology & Policy Research Institute, Women Development Groups

How has membership changed over time?

Membership has changed to include a private entrepreneur and gender/women dev't expert to make Prolinnova work more relevant to the needs of farmers

Brief on the Platform Governance

Activities of the NSC during 2022

- Guided the development of CP annual plan for 2022
- Participated in 2 Projects review and planning for 2022 activities
- Finalized and commissioned the CP Strategic Plan: 2022-2026
- Participated in SULCI-FaNS policy dialogue activities - Farmer Innovation Fairs

Strengths & Weaknesses of the Country Platform

- Strong local NGO partners, diversity of partners with complementary expertise
- Inability to mobilise funds to support CP activities

Brief on the Platform Governance

Current Prolinnova projects the CP is involved

- SULCI-FaNS Project
- Promoting Ethnoveterinary Medicine for Livestock improvement (EVM Project)

Past Prolinnova projects CP has been involved

- Organizational Support for Prolinnova: 2004-2006 (Dutch Government)
- FAIR-LISF project: 2008-2012 (Rocky Feller Foundation)
- Proli-FaNS: 2016-2019 (Misereor)

Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID

Please list any activities in relation with LI/PID not supported directly by a funded Prolinnova project]

Supporting farmers' groups, youth and women in agroecology and composting for food and nutrition security in Walewale District

Women livelihoods improvement through processing of tree products: shea butter, Dawadawa, Baobab and Tamarind in Bongo District



Thank you
for
your attention !

African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October

Update on status of Country Platform

[PROLINNOVA-CAMEROON]

Etoa Jean Bosco
CP Coordinato

Brief on the Platform Governance

- The inception workshop to form Prolinnova Cameroon was on 22, 23, 24 September 2011.
Recognition of the CP as part of Prolinnova family was in March 2021.
- The organisations/institutions members are
 - ✓ 4 NGO which are COSADER the host, CRAFEJ, AIDER and ODECO.
 - ✓ Two farmer representatives, Agriculture Chamber (CAPEF) and APINK.
 - ✓ The national Agriculture and Development Research Institute (IRAD).

(Except APINK becoming member of the steering committee 3 years ago, all the members have been there it started)

Brief on the Platform Governance

- Main activities during 2022 is validation of the last year activities and spending of 2021 and approbation of those of this current year.
- The main strengths are in the great potential, willing to work. The main weaknesses is in the thought of some CP members that Prolinnova has money that should flow.
- This year the only Prolinnova project is Sulci-FaNS.
- Past Prolinnova: 2016-2019 Proli-FaNS; 2019-2022 Sulci-FaNS; 2022 FIPAC.

Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID

1. Describe activity (include picture)

a. COSADER introducing Moringa in East-forest region of Cameroon.

Who is involved: ACF, FAO, administration, traditional rulers, farmers particularly women



- We also have ODECO with HNPC with groups of farmer locally adapting their production to international norms to satisfy the world bank and workers building a dam.

Unfortunatly, we ODECO partners refused divulgation of informations concerning this.

How do you plan to undertake LI/PID in future?

1. Some project of IRAD can support LI/PID.
2. Researchers of IRAD mainly and students.
3. IRAD is already member of the CP, but sharing with Prolinnova is not guarantee because some external partners are involved.
4. We have submitted a proposal to Misereor and we hope that it will start soon.



Thank you
for
your attention !

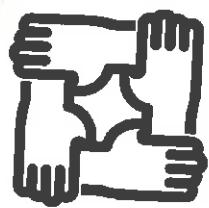
African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October

Update on status of Prolinnova Kenya

By

**Vincent Mariadho
CP Coordinator**



Brief on the Platform Governance

- Meeting called by *Sustainable Agriculture Center for Research, Extension and Development (SACRED Africa)*-**40 Organizations invited**
- Facilitator from Prolinnova Uganda made a presentation on Prolinnova network
- Members got thrilled and formed a taskforce to oversee the formation of an MSP.

1. Sacred Africa
2. World Neighbors
3. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
4. ETC East Africa
5. Kenya Network for Draught Animal Technology (KENDAT)
6. Resources Oriented Development Initiaves-Kenya (RODI Kenya)
7. Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Kenya (Pelum Kenya)
8. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultural Technology (JKUAT)
9. Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programmes (SACDEP)

Brief on the Platform Governance



SACRED AFRICA-1st
KENDAT-2nd
KARI-3rd
WN-4th (**Current**)

Current NSC members drawn from:

- 
1. World Neighbors
 2. ETC Consulting
 3. Inades Formation Kenya
 4. Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
 5. Ministry of Agriculture
 6. University of Nairobi

Brief on the Platform Governance

Activities of the NSC in 2022

1. General CP governance matters
2. Guidance and advisory to the Coordinator on general MSP and projects coordination.
3. Review of proposals
4. Review and approval of workplan (Project/CP)
5. Planning for Prolinnova Sudan/South Sudan visit
6. Review on CPs documentations/reports
7. Received and deliberated on PK membership interest-(**Rural Initiative Development Programme (RIDEP)**)
8. Participation in general CP activities
9. Planning for End of SULCI-FaNS+Proli-GEAFaSa and AFPWs

Brief on the Platform Governance

SWOT ANALYSIS OF PK			
Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Strong and active NSC	-Limited membership/inactive/limited involvement	-Collaborations (other networks/organizations	-Other networks
Strong and active LSCs	-Local fundraising/Resource mobilization	-Climate change (Current emerging issues)-Funding opportunities	
Active partners (brings farmers +Researchers)- No other platform does that Goodwill from the innovators/Local communities		-Advocacy line	
Loose network (friends and partners)- Very negligible or no formality			
Active and ever assisting POG, IST and SRC			
Resourceful Host			
Reliable Coordinator			



Brief on the Platform Governance



1. Scaling UP Local Capacity to Innovate for Food and Nutrition Security (SULCI-FaNS)
2. Innovations Small Grant Aggregator Programme Project (ISGAP)

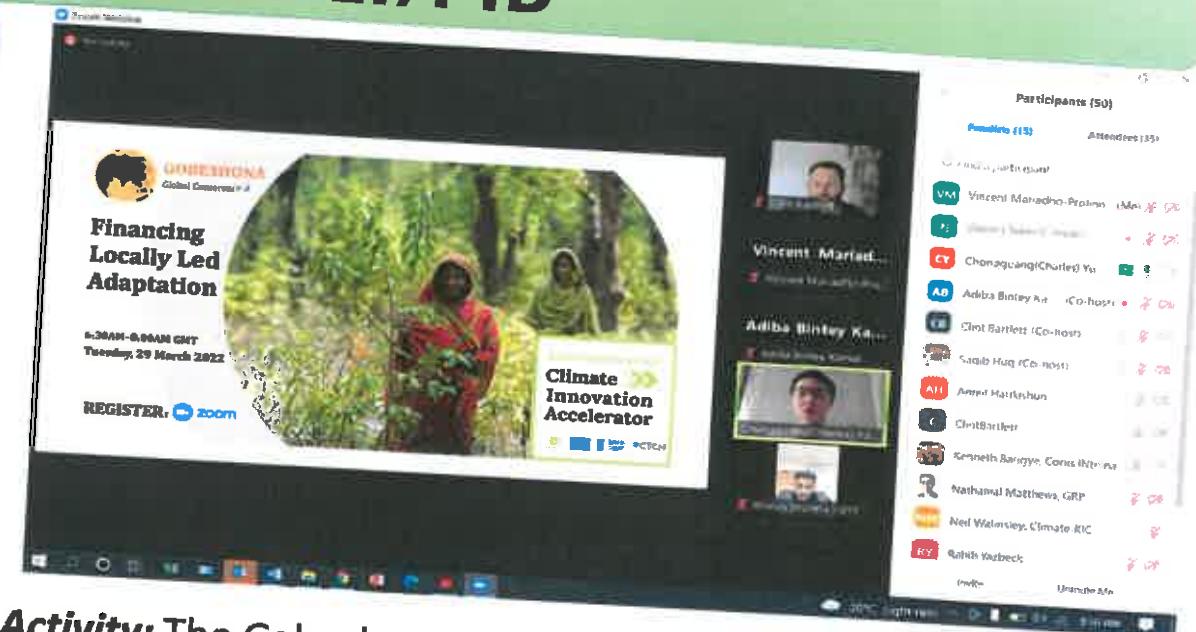
1. Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR)/Local Innovation Support Fund (2009-2012)
 2. Social Learning Linking Knowledge with Action (SOLLINKA)-2013
 3. Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC-SR)-2012-2016
- Promoting Local Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security (Proli-FaNS)-2016-2019



Activity: The Horn of Africa and Sahel virtual Share Fair

Involved: The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID



Activity: The Gaboshona Conference

Involved: International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCD) and Independent University of Bangladesh (IUB)

Venue: Virtual

How do you plan to undertake LI/PID in future?

1. What non-Prolinnova projects/initiatives can support LI/PID?

- Activities/Programs of individual PK members
- Ongoing innovators' individual activities
- Annual ASK shows
- Workshops and Conferences (Call for papers, posters etc)

2. Who can be involved?

- Individual PK members
- Innovators and LSCs
- Coordinator and PK partners staff

3. How can you link it to Prolinnova?

- Incorporating the Prolinnova approach and attributing it (Citations)
- Making applications and submitting such materials with prolinnova acknowledged.

How do you plan to undertake LI/PID in future?

4. How else could you support LI/PID activities?

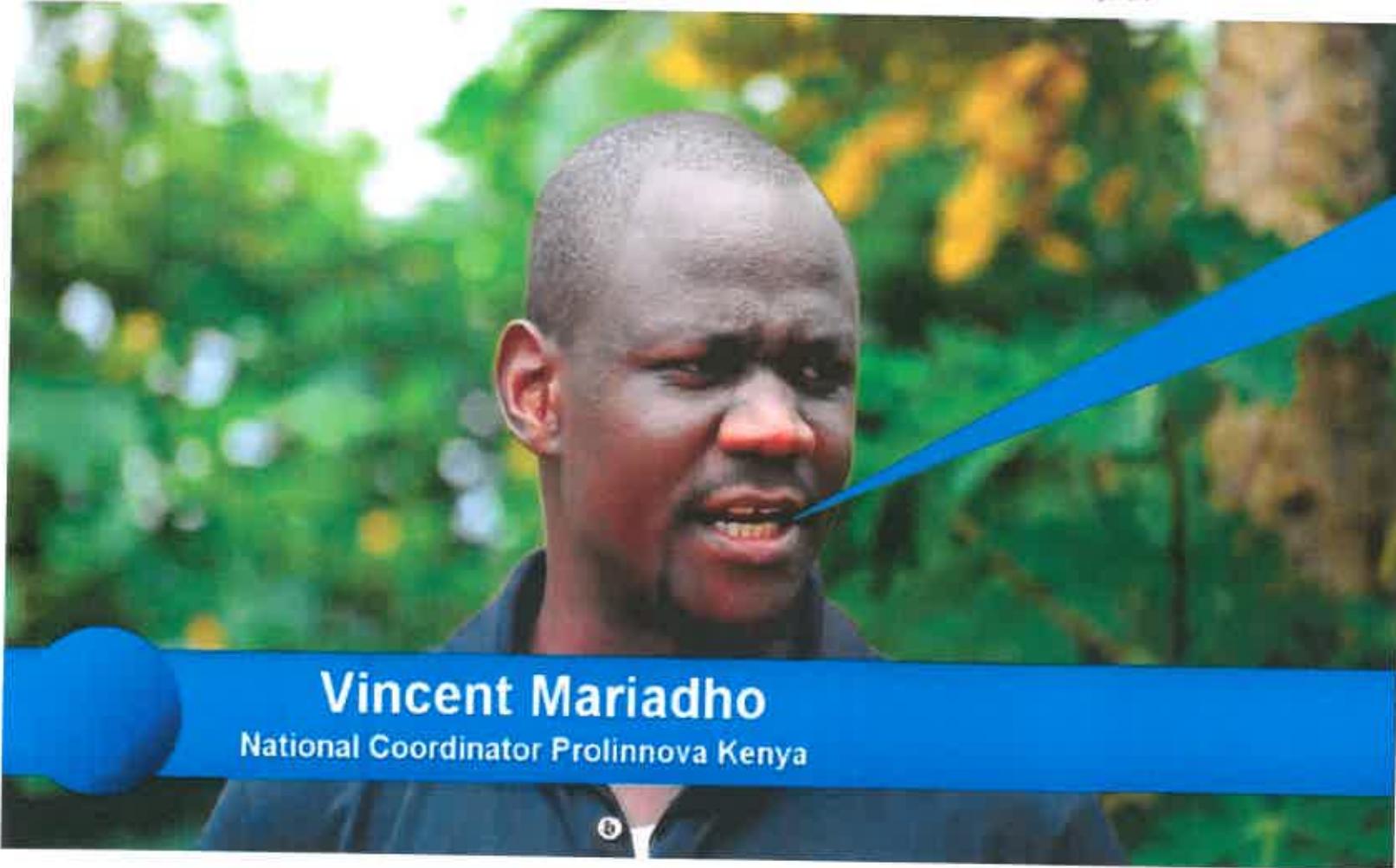
- Resource mobilizations
- Contributing in articles for blogs and local dailies
- Attend fora on climate change and bring in the concept of LI/PID in discussions

5. What are your next actions towards this?

- a. Respond to calls for proposals/Reach out to potential local donors
- b. Mapping out for opportunities for creating new synergy with like minded institutions (Collaboration)
- c. Be on the look out for relevant conferences (**Esp. Those with possibilities of patronage**).

PROLINNOVA

PROmoting Local INNOVation
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management



Vincent Mariadho
National Coordinator Prolinnova Kenya

Thank you
For
Your
attention

**Réunion des partenaires africains
Plateforme Prolinnova Sénégal
Jeudi 13 octobre**

**Abdou Thiam
Responsable Suivi-évaluation**

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Date de création

La plateforme a été créée en 2007

Elle regroupe plus d'une vingtaine d'organisations sénégalaises:

- ✓ **Recherche/Formations:** université Thiès et Dakar
- ✓ **Vulgarisation:** Agence National de Conseil Agricole et Rural (**ANCAR**)
- ✓ **ONGs:** Agrecol Afrique, AgriBio Services, CRABES, Centre Mampuya, Green Sénégal
- ✓ **Service technique de l'Etat:** Centre Forêt et de recyclage de Thiès

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

✓ Organisations paysanne:

- Fédération des Organisations non Gouvernementales du Sénégal (**FONGS**),
- la Fédération National pour l'Agriculture Biologique (**FENAB**),
- le Réseau National des organisations de lutte contre la soudure et l'endettement (**RENOLSE**).
- Réseau des Femmes en Agriculture Biologique et en Commerce équitable (**REFABEC**)

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Organes/instances

- ✓ Plateformes Pays Prolinnova-Senegal
- ✓ Comités national de Pilotage
- ✓ Plateformes Multipartites locales (sites d'apprentissages)
- ✓ Equipe technique de travail chargé de la mise en œuvre du projet Proli-GEAFaSa

Fonctionnement/rencontre des instances

- ✓ Plateformes Pays Prolinnova-Senegal : chaque année
- ✓ Comités national de Pilotage: chaque trimestre
- ✓ Plateformes Multipartites locales (sites d'apprentissages): chaque trimestre
- ✓ Equipe technique de travail chargé de la mise en œuvre du projet Proli-GEAFaSa hebdomadaire

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

□ Activités phares en 2022



Visite d'échange inter-innovateurs



Mise en réseau des paysans innovateurs des deux plateformes multipartites locales.

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Foire de l'innovation paysanne



Directrice Délégation SAED Dagana et deuxième adjointe au Maire ainsi que les participants

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme



Rencontre avec le CNP



Journée de l'excellence

Briefing sur la gouvernance de la plateforme

Forces et faiblesses de la plate-forme nationale

Forces	Faiblesses
Une diversité des acteurs	Indisponibilité de certains membres
Bonne coordination de plateforme	Non engagement de certains membres
Implication des membres sur le projet Proli-GEAFaSa	Absence d'initiative de certains membres à organiser des activités et à mobiliser des fonds

Projets Prolinnova actuels dans lesquels la CP est impliquée

Le projet Proli-GEAFaSa est le seul où le CP est impliqué pour le moment

Projets Prolinnova passés dans lesquels la CP a été impliquée (y compris les dates)

Projet PROFEIS à la période de l'année 2007

Activités hors-projet en 2021/22 liées à LI/PID

1. Conception et soumission de deux projets avec respectivement United Proposal et Groundswell international.
2. Rédaction et soumission rapport 2021 de la plateforme
3. Le premier a été accepté par la GIZ et le deuxième est en attente avec l'ambassade de pays bas au Sénégal pour décembre 2022
3. Participation du secrétariat à la plateforme ouest africaine de co-création des connaissances locales sur l'agriculture biologique soutenus par la GIZ

Comment envisagez-vous d'entreprendre le LI/PID à l'avenir ?

1. Soutenir un réseau de chercheurs de la recherche et de la formation agricole pour un plaidoyer auprès de leurs collègues
2. Soumettre des propositions de projets au Fond National de la Recherche agricole au Sénégal (FNRA)
3. Travailler avec les écoles de formation agricole (ENSA, IFAR, etc.) à intégrer des modules sur l'IL/DPI dans la formation des jeunes agronomes.
4. Traduction en langues locales et diffusion du catalogue sur les innovations locales



Merci pour
votre attention !

African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October 2022

Update on status of Country Platform

**Name of National Steering Committee (NSC): PROLINNOVA
South Africa till May 2022**

Presenter Mr: Richard Sello Chuene

Brief on the Platform Governance

- 9th June 2022: Not NSC but Provincial Steering Committee (PSC)
- PSC Membership
 - ✓ Ernest Letsoalo – University of Venda,
 - ✓ Koketso Mphahlele – University of Limpopo (Center for Rural Community Empowerment)
 - ✓ Richard Chuene – Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Crop Science-PROLINNOVA)
 - ✓ Rebinah Sasa – Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Crop Science-Agronomy and Indigenous Knowledge Systems)
 - ✓ Believe Hlahla Ph.D. student at the University of Limpopo and coordinator of East and South Africa Small Scale Farmers of South Africa
- How has membership changed over time? NSC → PSC
 - ✓ The interim Coordinator (Zanele) Left last year

Brief on the Platform Governance

- Activities of PSC during 2022
 - ✓ IPN meeting organised by then NSC coordinator - 2021
 - ✓ Two NSC meeting by then NSC coordinator – 2021 and May 2022
 - ✓ Backstopping visit by Sub-Regional Coordinator of PROLINNOVA Eastern and Southern Africa (Jacob Wanyama) – 6th to 9th June 2022
 - ✓ Brigid had a lecture with students of the University of Limpopo, South Africa
- Strength
 - Some members at Provincial levels are still interested in reviving the network.
 - It has strong past experience in integrating PID in Universities which can be built on
- Weaknesses
 - ✓ We failed to maintain NSC
 - ✓ No Non-Government Organisation

Brief on the Platform Governance

- Current PROLINNOVA projects Country Platform (CP) is involved in
 - ✓ Not yet, hoping to be part of IJI-FaNS
- In past PROLINNOVA projects, CP was involved
 - ✓ HAPID
 - ✓ FAIR in KwaZulu Natal Province, South Africa
 - ✓ Participatory Innovation Development in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID

Name: Re Fentje Agriculture and Projects – 10 hectares (24.7 acres)

Activity: Farmers are using roots of Mohlopi (*Boscia albitrunca*) to make coffee

Who is involved: Government Sectors (Agriculture Provincial and National, Dept. of Environment) and Universities (University of Limpopo and University of Venda)



Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID

Name: Matsheremane farming – 4 hectares (10 acres)

Activity: using Moringa oleifera as fertilizer

Who is involved: Dept. of Agriculture Provincial and University of Limpopo, South Africa



Non-project activities in 2021/22 related to LI/PID

Name: Afrinest Farm – 86 hectares (212.5 acres)

Activity: Moringa tablets for immune booster. Helping community to plant/propagate Moringa

Who is involved: Dept. of Agriculture Provincial and University of Limpopo, South Africa



How do you plan to undertake LI/PID in future?

1. What non-Prolinnova projects/initiatives can support LI/PID? **Universities (the University of Limpopo and the University of Venda)**
2. Who can be involved? **University students and Lectures**
3. How can you link it to Prolinnova? **Sharing – farmers' information days**
4. How else could you support LI/PID activities? **Engaging relevant stakeholders e.g. research institutions**
5. What are your next actions toward this? **Meetings/workshops**



Asante sana
Kea leboga
Merci beaucoup
Thank you much

African Partners Meeting

Thursday 13 October

Update on status of Uganda Country Platform

Presented by: Ssentongo Daudi
Chairperson
NSC – Uganda Country Platform

Brief on the Platform Governance

- ❖ Initiated in 2003 with the secretariat at Environment Alert, an NGO
- ❖ Comprises of 34 Partner institutions including public institutions, NGOs CBOs, and private sector.
- ❖ The NSC has 9 members which include: MAAIF, Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations(DENIVA), NARO, Africa 2000 Network Uganda, Centre for Tropical Agriculture, (CIAT), UNCST, KULIKA- Uganda, Makerere University, and Uganda National Farmers federation- the NSC Chair

Activities of the NSC during 2022

- ❖ Facilitated the transition at secretariat i.e. appointment and meeting with new CP coordinator
- ❖ Hosting of sub-regional coordinator for backstopping visit

Strength and Weaknesses

Strengths

- Most of the core partner institutions are still interested and committed to the core objectives of the CP
- Good Interactions between platform members, NSC and stakeholders in relations to LI & PID

Weaknesses

- Gaps in coordination at secretariat level due to leadership transitions at host organization
- Lack of a structured funding and fundraising structure and strategy
- Gaps in governance due limited coordination between secretariat and NSC

Current Project

- ❖ STEP-UP Project- Sustainable Transition to Entrepreneurial Production In Agriculture through Upgrading, 2019-2022, implemented into two districts, Bunyangabu and Isingiro- It supports innovations in banana production, processing and marketing.
- ❖ Project partners include: Prolinnova through EA, Wageningen University in Netherlands, Jomo Kenyatta University, International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), NARO and Solidaridad Network Uganda.



Past Projects/Activities

- Identified, verified and documented several innovations including; improving soil fertility using organic manure, conservative means of pest control in crops, seed selection, upland yam growing, processing of porridge and snacks from Amaranthus, making briquettes, local poultry incubator
- Capacity building in PID and sustainable land management
- Policy lobbying and advocacy on sustainable NRM, advocacy against GMOs
- Joint experimentation on LI by farmers scientists, researchers and development workers
- Creating awareness about mainstreaming and integrating PID approaches in institutions of research , education and extension
- Piloted the Local innovation support fund
- Facilitating farmer-led documentation of Local innovations under Rockefeller Foundation –supported Project –CLIC-SR

Non -Project activities 2021/2022

Participated in the 3rd Agroecology Actors symposium hosted by PELUM -Uganda in October 2021: The event involved over 250 participants from local institutions & farmers who showcased various agroecology projects and candid discussions on the processes for upscaling agroecology and local innovations



Non -Project activities 2021/2022

The secretariat and platform members participated in the largest farmer fair – The National Agricultural show hosted by one of the members- The Uganda National Farmers Federation. The event took place from 5th- 14 August 2022 at the source of Nile Agricultural show grounds.

over 1000 exhibitor's including farmer groups, research institutions, private companies, public institutions participated

The event also registered Over 250,000 visitors mainly small holder farmers



Future plans

1. Organize stakeholders forum to review activities done, current status of Local innovations, and strategies for moving ahead
2. Formulate CP 5 year strategic plan in line with Prolinnova international strategic plan 2021-2025
3. Formulate and implement a structured strategy for resource mobilization
4. Continue to engage the CP in activities implemented by individual members and partners in line with LI & PID so as to build synergies and joint learning
5. Joint collaborations with other CPs and drawing lessond from activities done by them to improve our platform.



Merci pour votre attention !



Prolinnova African Partners Workshop

REGIONALISATION PROCESS

Nairobi, 14 October 2022

-
Abdel-Karim Ali MAHAMANE
(African Biodiversity Network)

Where the regionalisation started from ?

- 2012: South-South mentoring started (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)
- Ongoing discussions until 2016
- 2017: decision to create subregional platforms and recruit people to coordinate
- Request to MISEREOR to support 2 paid positions (WCA-SRC and ESA SRC) to work on full-time basis

Expectations Vs Achievements

EXPECTED	ACHIEVED
South-south backstopping	CPs assist each other and the SRCs also provide assistance
Create synergies and stimulate mutual learning	Culture of experience sharing and joint activities (Fairs, proposals, documentation...)
Compile information and report	Projects progress report and annual reports/ events reports (IPW, AfPW, etc.)
Coordinate and facilitate documentation and publication	Guiding documents revised or developed by SRCs (Charters, guidelines, catalogues, etc.)
Coordinate and develop content for multi-CP events	Templates, articles, position papers
Backstop the CPs	Regular backstopping (physical and virtual)
Facilitate networking and cross-learning	New partners in the network/Discussion with others

Activities planned from the last AfPW

Planned	Status	Remarks
Finalise the subregional platform charter with a clear organisation chart	Done	Some CPs did not sign yet
Advance networking at subregional level?	Ongoing	Ideas developed by SRCs, but not yet approved by the IST and POG
Establishment of a sub-regional oversight group – development of its ToRs and composition	Not done	This may require the assistance of SR taskforce/oversight group
Supervise and review performance of the sub-regional coordinators	Not done	This was on the head of SULCI-FaNS and Proli-GEAFaSa coordinators
Follow up on fundraising activities from the groupwork	Ongoing	More coordination needed between CPs and CP/SRCs

Activities planned from the last AfPW (cont.)

Planned	Status	Remarks
Arrange Zoom meetings (webinars) on selected open-space topics	Few achieved	Only Lisa hold a zoom on « Generating membership »
Mapping of existing activities within CPs using digitalisation	-	To be decided after previous activity
Prepare publication on documentation of institutionalisation	Outline for paper on SRC experience	An ad hoc committee should be set up in this regard
Virtual meeting to discuss the regionalisation plan	Not done	Based on establishment of Subregiononal bodies
Make a plan for regionalisation	Not done	Requires strong subregion bodies

Challenges – Gaps - Remarks

CHALLENGES

- CPs not at the same level of commitment
- Language barrier
- Technical capacities different from one CP to another
- Insufficient understanding of networking dynamics

GAPS

- Inexistence of guidelines on the functioning rules of the SRs
- SR bodies not yet established
- Inexistence of strategies (communication, networking, partnership, fundraising)

REMARKS

- Solidarity is a key in building a strong network
- Social equity and respect
- Transparency and accountability
- Commitment and partnership

Next Steps/Way forward

PLENARY TO DISCUSS THE NEXT STEPS



Projects sharing Workshop/ African Partners Meeting

Nairobi, Kenya

10-14 October 2022

Prolinnova-ESAP

**By
Jacob Wanyama
SRC ESA SR**

Brief on Governance Structure

[ESA TASK FORCE]

Date when formed: 2016

Membership

Original: Yohannes GebreMichael (**Ethiopia**), Ms. Violet Kirigua (**Kenya**), Ms. Gilda Fafitine Fafitine (**Mozambique**), Ms. Brigid Letty (**South Africa**), Mohamed Yousif Mabrouk (**Sudan**), Zacharia Malley (**Tanzania**), Joshua Zake (**Uganda**), Gertrude Pswarayi-Jabson (**Zimbabwe**)

Change: During the Proli-FaNS project meeting in Senegal in 2019, two CPs were co-opted to join the Taskforce to be reminding the other task force members:

1. Ms. Mawahib Ahmed (NC Sudan)
2. Vincent Mariadho (NC Kenya).

Team Leader: Initially, Brigid Letty but later, Zacharia Malley who later retired

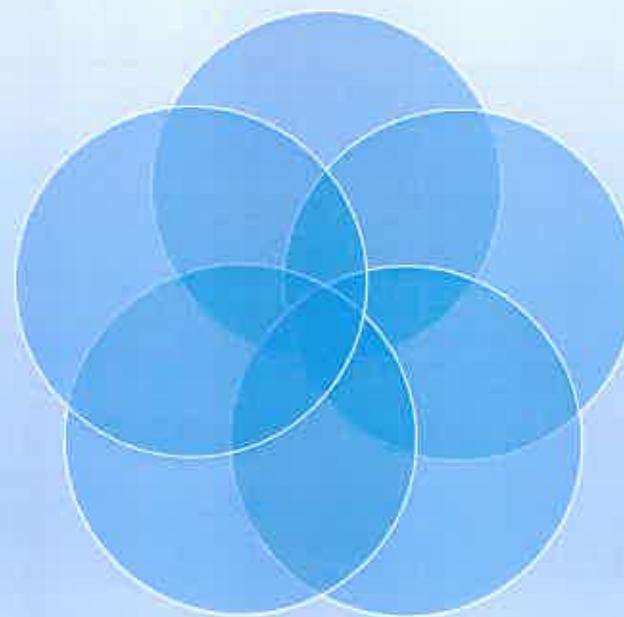
Brief on the Platform Governance

[ROLE]

- Facilitate the establishment of Sub-regional bodies

[FUTURE]

- Transition into Advisory Body



[ACTIVITIES]

- Activities 2022 – NONE
- Activities 2021: Virtual meeting (Election of POG member, Signing of the Charter & Revival of TF

[WEAKNESS]

- General None Responsiveness

[STRENGTHS]

- Some Members are still active at Country Level

Planned activities at 2020/2021

- Advance networking at subregional level
- Establishment of a sub-regional oversight group – development of its ToRs and composition
- Finalise the subregional platform charter with a clear organisation chart
- Supervise and review performance of the sub-regional coordinators

Planned activities 2020/2021

- Finalise the subregional platform charter with a clear organisation chart
- Advance networking at subregional level
- Establishment of a sub-regional oversight group – development of its ToRs and composition
- gSupervise and review performance of the sub-regional coordinators

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes for Year 3

1. REGIONALIZATION

- SR Charter finalized and signed by 6 out of 8 (Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe)
- Discussions were initiated on restructuring the Taskforce into a sub-regional advisory body
- Successful International Partners Workshop and SULCI-FaNPs PW
- Contributed to preparation for the final evaluation of the SULCI-FaNPs Project and the Follow-up Project.
- CPs from ESA Sub-region supported 5 CPs (Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, and Sudan) to prepare and participate in the Market place, IPW sessions, and the SULCI-FaNPs Annual Partners' meeting.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

2. DOCUMENTATION AND SHARED LEARNING

- A case study PPT presentation on the regionalization process at the IPW.
- Prolinnova Page set-up on Access Agriculture EcoAgTube website. Over 10 Videos have been uploaded
- ESA-SRC SULCI-FaNs Annual report for year 2 (2020/2021). Reported posted on the Prolinnova website
- IPW Report Summary report translated from French into Portuguese and English.
- Prolinnova Guidelines No: 8 (CP Minimum Standards) and translated same into Portuguese. Guidelines are uploaded on the Prolinnova website.
- Reviewed and edited an Article produced by Vincent (CP Kenya) on farmer-led innovation processes in the GFAR in Action Campaign.
- Edited CP Sudan innovation catalog
- Drafted the EVK Ghana Project Summary Report for submission to the POG.

Activities implemented with outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

3. POLICY DIALOGUE AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

- Edited CP Kenya policy dialogue strategy and plans
- Supported two CPs (Kenya and Sudan) to analyze their CPs' institutionalization process and prepare a presentation at the 2021 IPW.
- Participated in various Virtual webinars on Agro-Ecology and ARD e.g. GFAR Partnership Principles, TUFTS Localizing Research: Lessons from Sudan, CELEP webinar on pastoralism and climate change, etc.

Achievement of Activities, targets, outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

4. NETWORKING

- South Sudan and Sudan study visited Kenya under the Nuffic Orange Programme TMT training. SS team got interested in setting up a Platform.
- Contributed to improving the functionality and Prolinnova website.
- Initiated consultations on the possibility of collaboration between AFSA and Prolinnova

Achievement of Activities, targets, outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

4. FUNDRAISING

- Supported Prolinnova Kenya to prepare and submitting a proposal to the UNDP-AFCIA Adaptation Fund, which was funded
- Shared with CPS funding raising opportunities and supported attempts on some (including: Fund for Innovation in Development (FID), Global Innovation Fund, & EU)
- Contributed to Drafting the SULCI-FaNs follow-up project proposal to Misereor.

Achievement of Activities, targets, outputs and outcomes (cont'd)

4. BACKSTOPPING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- 5 CPs are currently considered active: Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Mozambique, & SA. 2 inactive: Ethiopia & Zimbabwe. 1 declared by POG inactive: Tanzania
- CPs supported virtually on various issues
 - Ethiopia: revival initiatives by some individuals
 - Mozambique: governance i.e. roles & responsibilities and hosting
 - Kenya: reviewing and commenting on documents - e.g. Communication Strategy.
 - Uganda: clarify the status of the platform after the resignation of the CP Coordinator
 - Sudan: reviewing Annual report and Innovation Catalogue.
 - Tanzania: declaration as officially inactive by the POG Co-chair.
- Three backstopping visits (Mozambique, South Africa, and Uganda)

Issues from backstopping

MOZAMBIQUE

- Hosting vs roles and responsibilities.
- Lead in resource mobilizer (to be mentored/capacity build).

SOUTH AFRICA

- Reconstituting & strengthening the NSC starting with the Provincial level.
- Documentation lessons learned on the institutionalization of PID in universities.
- Scouting for multi-CP funding opportunities (SA & Mozambique)
- Commercialize coffee innovation

UGANDA

- Engaging with Youth innovators
- CP Coordination transitioning
- Policy dialogue and influencing – National Farmers Federation
- CP Coordinators time and delegation

Lessons learned

- We should capitalize on the experience of increased use of the virtual platform as a means of interacting with CPs and members of the community of practices to enhance our networking even as the situation normalize.
- It is important to the important link (personnel or resource-wise) between the Platform host organization and Coordination. Find ways of supporting CP coordinators not linked to the host organization.
- Change in coordination at the host organization can have affected the effective governance of a CP. We should put in place guidelines for coordination transition

Challenges

- Continued inactivity of CPs some CPs especially in Ethiopia and Tanzania.
- Changes in the coordination of a CP Uganda raised concern regarding the future of CP. However, the recent backstopping visit and CP's participation in this AfPW give some hope.
- Resource mobilization remains a major challenge despite concerted efforts.

Future Actions

- Building capacities for policy dialogue and institutionalization
- Conclude establishment of strong and functioning sub-regional structures.
- Enhance mainstreaming of the PID approach at the sub-regional/regional level through policy dialogue and networking.
- Continually supporting CPs through backstopping and Cross-CP Mentoring, networking, cross-CP learning visits, and joint documentation.
- Support Multi-CP Resource Mobilization.

PHOTOS-MOZAMBIQUE



Samsung Camera
THISIS.com gallery | 08.10.2019

PHOTOS – SOUTH AFRICA



PHOTOS – UGANDA



PROLINNOVA

PROmoting Local INNOVAtion
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

Thank you
for
your attention